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JPRS 80974

3 June 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

No. 1260

19980902 082

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TAJIK FIRST SECRETARY RASULOV DIES

Announcement of Death

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Official announcement and funeral arrangements for the death of Dzhabar Rasulov, First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers with profound grief announce that on 4 April 1982, at an age of 68, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party and Hero of Socialist Labor, died suddenly.

CPSU Central Committee

Presidium of the USSR
Supreme Soviet

USSR Council of Ministers

From the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party [TCP], the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers

The TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers with profound grief inform the communists and workers of the republic that on 4 April 1982, Dzhabar Rasulov, outstanding organizer of party and soviet construction in Tajikistan, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor died suddenly.

Central Committee of the
Tajik Communist Party

Presidium of the
Tajik Supreme Soviet

Tajik Council of Ministers

On 4 April 1982, at the age of 68, the prominent party and state leader of Tajikistan, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulov, died suddenly.

D. Rasulov was born on 10 July 1913 in the town of Leninabad in a worker family. He was a member of the CPSU since 1939. He started his labor activity in 1934 after

completing the Central Asian Cotton Institute. He worked as an agronomist of an agricultural station and then administration chief and deputy people's commissar for agriculture of Tajikistan. In 1941-1945, D. Rasulov was the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat for Procurement in Tajikistan. In subsequent years, he worked as the people's commissar of agriculture and later the people's commissar for industrial crops of Tajikistan.

In 1946, D. Rasulov was appointed chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers. From 1955 he worked as the USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of the TCP Central Committee and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Togo. From 1961 until the last days of his life, D. Rasulov held the post of First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee.

In all responsible areas of party and state activity, D. Rasulov showed dedication to the cause of communism, steadfastness in carrying out the party line and true internationalism. With his inherent industriousness, great sense of responsibility and profound knowledge of life, he was concerned with the fundamental questions of the economy and culture and made a major contribution to the development of cotton raising and other sectors of the Tajik economy. With his high ideological loyalty, humility and sensitive and attentive attitude toward people, he won profound respect and authority among the communists and all the workers of the republic.

At the 19th CPSU Congress, D. Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and at the 22d and subsequent congresses, a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a deputy of the Tajik Supreme Soviet from the 2d through the 10th sittings.

For great contributions to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Dzhabar Rasulov was awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. He had received nine Orders of Lenin, the orders of October Revolution, the Patriotic War Second Degree, three orders of the Red Banner and many medals.

The vivid memory of Dzhabar Rasulov, the loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will always remain in our hearts.

[Signatures] L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, A. P. Kirilenko, D. A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pel'she, G. V. Romanov, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. A. Aliyev, P. N. Demichev, T. Ya. Kiselev, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev, E. A. Shevardnadze, I. V. Kapitonov, V. I. Dolgikh, M. V. Zimyanin, K. V. Rusakov, M. P. Georgadze, M. G. Gapurov, T. Usubaliyev, M. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. Karmyshev, R. Nabiyeu, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Khaydarov and M. Kholov.

On 4 April 1982, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Tajik Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, died suddenly. So ended the life of a man to whose name is linked the founding and development of the republic in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the flourishing of its economy, science and culture. Dzhabar Rasulov was born on 10 July 1913 in a worker family. He started his labor activity in 1934 as a cotton agronomist after completing the Central Asian Cotton

Institute. His unusual abilities and professional training quickly moved him among the leading workers. In the prewar years he moved from a regular specialist to the position of Tajik Deputy People's Commissar for Agriculture.

In 1941-1945, D. Rasulov worked as the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement for Tajikistan. Later he directed the republic people's commissariats of agriculture and industrial crops. In taking a direct part in the socialist transformation of agriculture and other sectors of the economy, he made great efforts for the industrial development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, particularly for cotton raising.

For many years D. Rasulov directed the republic government and from 1955 through 1958 was the USSR deputy minister of agriculture. He was later elected the secretary of the TCP Central Committee and for a certain time was the Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

Starting in 1961, D. Rasulov continuously worked as the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. It was precisely in the high position of leader of the republic party organization that his outstanding qualities as the organizer and indoctrinator of the masses were fully apparent.

All his ebullient life was closely tied to the Leninist party in whose ranks he served since 1939. In all areas of party and state construction, D. Rasulov showed initiative and creativity, purposefulness and tenacity in carrying out the plans for the republic's economic and social development. Linked to his name are the development of the Vakhsha Valley, the virgin lands of Dal'verin, the building of large irrigation systems and livestock complexes as well as the creation of the Southern Tadzhik Territorial-Production Complex [TPK] and its heart the Nurek GES.

Being a consistent internationalist, D. Rasulov did a great deal to strengthen the friendship among the peoples of our nation and for broadening the economic and cultural ties of Tajikistan and the other republics, krais and oblasts of the nation. He was constantly in the thick of the masses and knew their life and needs well. The well being of the people and the solving of major social problems were his constant concern.

At the 19th CPSU Congress, D. Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and at the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. D. Rasulov was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 2d-10th sittings and a deputy to the Tajik Supreme Soviet for a number of sittings.

By his indefatigable and fruitful activities in the responsible party post, by his unstinting labor and remarkable human qualities, D. Rasulov won profound respect and authority among the communists and all workers. The motherland highly regarded his accomplishments for the party, state and our people. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and had received nine orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, three orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War Second Degree and five medals.

The vivid image of Dzhabar Rasulov, loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet People, will always remain in our hearts.

[Signatures] M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, R. N. Nabiyeu, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Kh. Khaydarov, M. Kh. Kholov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov, Yu. A. Shakarimov, V. M. Arkhipov, M. Asimov, A. Babayev, R. Gafurov, R. M. Grishina, V. S. Donskov, N. Zaripova, G. A. Zgerskiy, M. Kanoatov, A. Kakharov, G. V. Koshlakov, I. A. Kuznetsov, I. Kurbanov, S. Kurbanov, A. A. Lysenko, A. N. Maksumov, K. Makhkamov, M. Makhmadaliyev, G. Pallayev, I. Rakhimova, M. Rakhmatov, A. Rakhmonov, V. A. Sayko, A. Samatov, M. D. Tashmukhamedov, A. Khisamutdinov, R. Khodzhiyev, P. I. Chepenko, R. Yu. Yusufbekov and D. T. Yazov.

From the Central Committee of the TCP, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and Tajik Council of Ministers

The TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers have decreed:

For organizing the funeral of Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, to establish a governmental commission consisting of M. Kh. Kholov (chairman), R. N. Nabiyeu, Yu. I. Polukarov, M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, Ye. I. Perventsev, A. Kh. Khaydarov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov, Yu. A. Shakarimov, I. Kurbanov and V. M. Arkhipov.

From the Governmental Commission on Organizing the Funeral of Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee

The coffin with the body of Dzhabar Rasulov will be on view in the Great Hall of the TCP Central Committee.

For those wishing to bid farewell to the deceased, the hall will be open on 6 April from 1000 to 1900 hours and on 7 April from 1000 to 1300 hours.

The funeral will be held on 7 April at 1500 hours in the Park imeni Ayni.

Medical Statement on the Death of Dzhabar Rasulov

Dzhabar Rasulov for an extended time suffered from ischemic heart disease, atherosclerosis of the aorta and coronary vessels, atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis and diabetes.

On 3 April 1982, a myocardial infarction developed, acutely complicated by cardiogenic shock.

Death occurred from the growing cardiovascular insufficiency.

[Signatures] I. A. Sazhenin, Tajik minister of public health, A. Ya. Aripov, professor; A. P. Golikov, professor; M. B. Zukhurov, chief physician of the Republic Hospital No 4; Z. Ya. Rakhimov, attending physician; R. I. Savina, professor.

Funeral Eulogies

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Funeral of Dzhabar Rasulov]

[Text] The workers of Tajikistan on 7 April escorted Dzhabar Rasulov on his last journey. Rasulov was an outstanding organizer of party and soviet construction in the republic, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor.

For the second day the mourning procession has continued as the workers, bowing their heads, pass in front of the coffin of Dzhabar Rasulov set up on a base among wreaths and flowers in the Great Hall of the TCP Central Committee. Homage was paid to the memory of the remarkable son of the party and people by the workers of Dushanbe, representatives of the worker collectives of all the oblasts and rayons of Tajikistan and representatives from the fraternal republics of the nation.

At 1300 hours, entry into the hall was stopped. Remaining around the casket were members of the governmental commission to organize the funeral, relatives and close friends and co-workers of Dzhabar Rasulov. There were the last minutes of farewell.

To the sounds of a funeral dirge, the casket with the body of Dzhabar Rasulov was carried out of the hall and placed on a gun carriage. The funeral cortege accompanied by an honor guard headed to the Park imeni S. Ayni. The funeral procession moved down the main boulevard of the capital. The Tajik state flags with mourning ribbons flew at half-mast on the public buildings.

Numerous wreaths were carried in front. On crimson cushions were the orders and medals, the high decorations of the motherland which had been given in commemoration of Dzhabar Rasulov's activities.

On his last journey he was accompanied by members of the TCP Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Tajik Supreme Soviet, ministers, leaders of social organizations and representatives from the labor collectives of the capital and all the cities and settlements of the republic.

Along the entire route of the funeral procession stood many thousands of Dushanbe residents in respectful silence.

In the Park imeni S. Ayni, the casket was put on a base.

Taking the rostrum were the members and candidate members of the Bureau of the TCP Central Committee, M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, R. N. Nabiyeu, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Kh. Khaydarov, M. Kh. Kholov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov and Yu. A. Shakarimov.

Along with them were delegations from the fraternal Central Asian republics, the deputy section chief of the CPSU Central Committee N. S. Perun, the sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee V. I. Smirnov and other officials who had come to the funeral.

The funeral meeting was opened by M. Kh. Kholov, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

Speech by M. Kh. Kholov

Dear Comrades! With profound grief, the communists, all the workers of the republic and our people have accompanied on his last journey the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

It is difficult to accept the idea that the heart no longer beats of this ardent Leninist communist who devoted his entire life, strength, knowledge and experience, his organizational talent to the cause of building communism.

We have lost a person of great soul, ardent heart, clear mind and profound belief in the rightness of our common cause.

Thus was he known in Tajikistan and beyond it. Workers from the CPSU Central Committee and delegations from the fraternal republics have come to escort Dzhabar Rasulov on his last journey and we are profoundly grateful for this.

Dzhabar Rasulov always protected as the apple of his eye a profound loyalty to the great ideas of Lenin, to the ideas of internationalism, friendship among the Soviet peoples and our great fraternity.

Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov emerged from the very thick of the working people. He was born on 10 July 1913 in the town of Leninabad in a worker family. After completing the Central Asian Cotton Institute he commenced his great labor biography as a regular agronomist and after a short time had moved up to the position of a people's commissar of Tajikistan. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov worked as the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement for Tajikistan and did a great deal for victory over the enemy.

All his subsequent activities were constantly linked with the enormous creative work of developing the republic economy, science and culture. During the difficult post-war years, he headed the republic government and was USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

In 1958, Dzhabar Rasulovich was promoted to leading party work. Later he was the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

From April 1961, Dzhabar Rasulovich headed the Tajik republic party organization. In this high position his remarkable organizational abilities and talent as the leader and indoctrinator of the masses were most vividly and fully apparent.

At the 19th Party Congress, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. At the 22d and subsequent CPSU congresses he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic workers repeatedly and with complete unanimity elected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov as a member of the highest national and republic state bodies, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

In all areas of party and state construction, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov showed initiative and creativity, purposefulness and tenacity in carrying out the policy of our party and the Soviet state as well as important and responsible tasks of economic and cultural construction.

By his indefatigable creative activities and remarkable human qualities Dzhabar Rasulovich won profound respect and authority among the communists and all the workers of the republic.

The motherland highly regarded the accomplishments of Dzhabar Rasulovich to the party and state and to our people. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received nine Orders of Lenin as well as many other orders and medals.

We, his comrades in our joint work and immediate associates, valued and loved Dzhabar Rasulovich as an active, knowledgeable and indefatigable worker, a charming and exceptionally humble man and an always exacting and principled leader. He was a model of high party loyalty, professionalism and unstinting service of our great multinational motherland.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was closely linked to the workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, the literary and artistic workers, the youth and all strata of the population. He knew their lives and needs well. You could not even find a small corner of our republic where he had not been. He was known by everyone, from the school child to the war and labor veteran. And there is no sphere of economic and cultural construction where his talent, mind, kindness and humaneness were not apparent.

Dear Dzhabar Rasulovich, your bright image will always remain in our hearts.

Upon the authorization of the TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers I open the meeting devoted to the memory of the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

Speech by Yu. I. Polukarov, Second Secretary of the TCP Central Committee

Dear Comrades! Friends! A deep and unprecedented grief has befallen the country. Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov has left us. He was a loyal son of the party and the people, a person of a broad mind, many talents and limitless charm.

All his ebullient life was connected to the Leninist party and he was completely dedicated to its ideals and cause to which he totally devoted his inexhaustible energy and all his strength.

In holding the position of first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich was consistent and unswerving in carrying out the party line and in implementing its plans. He greatly valued the trust of the party and the people and justified this with all his life.

In all his actions we constantly felt a strict party approach and the wholehearted service of state interests. He never ceased instilling a Leninist style of work in the republic and was the very first to follow this.

In possessing outstanding organizing abilities and an unquenchable thirst for activity and being in a constant, creative search, Dzhabar Rasulovich showed a scope and boldness of thinking, innovation and uncompromisingness in the struggle against shortcomings. He fortunately combined an ability to realistically assess the situation of each day and to have a feeling for the future.

We, his comrades and associates, find it hard to believe that we will no longer be next to a person who possessed such profound wisdom and enormous experience, who could always analyze the most difficult situation and find the solely correct solution. As no one else, he knew the daily life of the republic and its party organization. As no one else, he possessed the capacity to isolate the main point and was always where this main point was being solved.

In holding a high position and in being a prominent party and state figure, he at the same time was always simple and accessible, sensitive and responsive. For all of us he remains an example of limitless humility, the greatest principledness and sense of responsibility and the ability to subordinate himself to common interests.

Everyone who worked with Dzhabar Rasulovich, everyone who knew him or met him will always keep in their heart a vivid image of this remarkable person. His name will remain forever in the history of the republic Communist Party.

The communists and all the workers of the republic bow deeply to the bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We express feelings of profoundest sympathy for his mother, relatives and close friends and wish them courage in this sad and sorrowful day.

Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov will always be with us in our deeds and concerns and he will remain among his comrades in work and among everyone who learned from him and happened to meet him. He is in our struggle for the great cause of Lenin and for the triumph of communism.

Speech by R. N. Nabiyeu, Chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades! Saying farewell is always difficult. But it is particularly so when one says farewell to a close friend and comrade, a remarkable person from whom we all learned party principledness and state wisdom, firmness and purposefulness.

Today we are escorting on his last trip a prominent party and state leader of the republic, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, our dear unforgotten Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We have lost a loyal son of the Communist Party, an outstanding leader, organizer and indoctrinator of the broad masses of the people and a person of enormous energy, inexhaustible will and optimism.

Dzhabar Rasulovich dedicated his entire life to the flourishing of Soviet Tajikistan and to the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

During these minutes it is difficult to express the sense of irrecoverable loss which has befallen us, the grief and sorrow which fill our hearts. The biography of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is the living history of the republic. His was a great and glorious life. An agronomist, a people's commissar, a diplomat, a state figure and for more than 20 years the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. He was always on the forward edge of the struggle to carry out the plans of the Leninist party.

For the workers of the republic Council of Ministers which for many years was headed by Dzhabar Rasulovich, his state approach to solving economic and social problems, his industry, his Leninist style in work were a high model and example for imitation.

In all the posts where the Communist Party happened to send him, he showed wholehearted dedication to the cause of communism, tenacity in achieving the goal and great exactingness on himself and comrades in work. Here he always remained a man of boundless humility, kindness and generosity of soul. These qualities won for him profound respect and authority among the communists, the workers of the republic and everyone who knew and worked with him.

The self-sacrificing labor of Dzhabar Rasulov was properly regarded by the motherland. He was awarded the high title of Hero of the Socialist Labor and received numerous orders and medals of the USSR.

But the best monument to him will be our flowering fields and industrial enterprises, powerful hydroelectric plants and new cities to the creation of which he invested all the ardor of his passionate Bolshevik heart.

The untimely death of Dzhabar Rasulovich is a heavy blow for each of us. Today this pain is shared with us by all the Tajik people and by all the workers of the republic who for him were one great and ardently loved family.

Comrades, dear friends! During the difficult moments of farewell our hearts are filled with sadness. But not only sadness will remain in them. In them will always remain the dear image of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov and in them will always remain a vivid memory of him and his accomplishments.

And now, bidding him farewell, we say:

Farewell dear friend and teacher! Farewell dear Dzhabar Rasulovich!

Speech by M. G. Gapurov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party

Dear Comrades! With profound grief the communists and all the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan received the news of the untimely death of the prominent political and

state leader of Soviet Tajikistan, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor and first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

It is hard to believe that the ardent heart of this Leninist communist has ceased to beat. He was a person of great soul who totally devoted all his strength and organizational talent to the flourishing of the Tajik economy and culture.

Dzhabar Rasulovich traveled a great and glorious distance from a regular kolkhoz agronomist to the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. In all jobs which were assigned to him he worked with his inherent energy, he showed profound knowledge of his job, initiative, party principledness and high responsibility, and was a humble, industrious and exceptionally cordial man. The remarkable advances of Soviet Tajikistan in economic and cultural development are linked to his name and to his ebullient and indefatigable organizational activities.

The party and Soviet government highly regarded the accomplishments of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. He had been given the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and had received numerous orders and medals of the USSR as well as diplomas from the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

The workers of Turkmenistan also had high regard and deep respect for Dzhabar Rasulovich. The close ties of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal republics were brightened by the cordial kindness of the Leninist internationalist, our unforgettable Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We have lost a person of unbending will, high party principledness and tempering, exceptional capacity for work, demanding on himself and subordinates, sensitive and totally loyal to the cause of the great Lenin.

In bidding farewell today to Dzhabar Rasulovich, our dear comrade, friend and brother, we are clearly aware that the best memory of him will be our self-sacrificing labor to carry out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the great cause of building communism to which he devoted all his vivid life.

Farewell, our dear Dzhabar Rasulovich. The memory of you, a loyal son of our party and people, your bright image and deeds will always remain in our hearts.

Speech of M. Khamidov, Automatic Lathe Operator at the Dushanbe Tadzhihtekstil'mash [Tajik Textile Machinery] Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy

Dear Comrades! Today every person in our republic is heart-sick. We do not want to believe that our dear and close Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is no longer with us. It would be hard to find a person who had not met the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee on the job or personally or who had not turned to him for advice or aid.

He was particularly close to us, the workers, because the life and activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were inseparably linked with the work of the republic plants and factories, associations and construction sites.

He was constantly among us, the working people. He could frequently be seen in the production shops of the enterprises and at construction sites. He visited our plant many times. We will never forget his advice or his warm cordial talks. It was always simple and easy to talk with him. We, the workers, felt that this remarkable person and expert in important party and state affairs was interested in our opinion on various questions and that our interests were close and comprehensible to him.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was repeatedly elected by the workers of our city to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Supreme Soviet. He devoted a great deal of energy and attention to the flourishing of the Tajik capital and to improving the life of the people of Dushanbe. The memory of him among the working people will be eternal and grateful.

I repeatedly met Dzhabar Rasulovich. Particularly memorable for me were the trips as part of a Tajik delegation to the ceremony in Minsk devoted to the 60th anniversary to the formation of Belorussia and also to Moscow to the 26th CPSU Congress. His cordiality, simplicity, responsiveness and humanity will long remain in our memory. These qualities of his, combined with personal charm, a great knowledge of people and humility, won him the love and respect and great authority.

In possessing the innate talent of a leader, Dzhabar Rasulovich devoted all the ardor of his soul, all the passion of an ardent fighter for the cause of Lenin and all his life to building communism and to serving the people and our socialist motherland.

Our dear Dzhabar Rasulovich! In bowing our heads deeply to your memory, during this sorrowful hour we assure you that we will always remain the loyal continuers of the great Leninist cause to which you dedicated all your forces and we will steadily and consistently carry out the plans outlined by the party.

Speech by N. D. Khudayberdyev, Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades! Friends! Everyone who lives and works in Uzbekistan was profoundly pained by the sad news of the untimely death of the prominent party and state figure, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. During this sad hour of farewell, the workers of our republic bow their heads deeply to the bright memory of our unforgettable friend and brother.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and Uzbek Council of Ministers and personally the candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, instructed us to express profound, sincere sympathy for the TCP Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, to the communists, to all workers of Tajikistan, to the mother, relatives and close friends on the occasion of the untimely end of dear Dzhabar Rasulovich.

The entire life and labor biography of Dzhabar Rasulovich is a vivid example of unstinting service of Lenin's party, the Soviet people and the great cause of building communism.

The outstanding accomplishments of the Tajik workers are inseparably linked to the name of Dzhabar Rasulovich. Particularly important successes have been achieved over the last more than 20 years when he headed the republic party organization. Under the leadership of the TCP Central Committee and Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov personally, the republic has produced a remarkable galaxy of party, soviet and economic cadres as well as prominent scientists and cultural leaders.

The diverse activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were highly regarded by the party and state.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was well known, profoundly respected and loved in Uzbekistan as well. Being a passionate internationalist, he valued the friendship of the Soviet peoples headed by our elder brother, the great Russian people. He made a major contribution to strengthening and developing economic and cultural ties between the Tajik and Uzbek peoples. Inestimable was his personal contribution to the traditional socialist competition between the cotton-growing republics.

Dear Friends! Just recently, Dzhabar Rasulovich was in our republic and along with us shared the enormous joy of the ceremony on the occasion of presenting Uzbekistan with the Order of Lenin. Together with us, he warmly and with his entire heart rejoiced over the successes of the republic. This was a joy of our true close friend, our dependable associate and brother. Such a person will never be forgotten.

The bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich as a Bolshevik communist, an ardent fighter for the cause of the Leninist party and Soviet people and as a great patriot of our great socialist motherland will always remain in our hearts. Farewell, our faithful friend and good comrade!

Speech by M. S. Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy of Sciences

Dear Comrades, Friends! An ardent, tireless heart has ceased beating. Our dear, deeply respected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is no more. It is difficult to put in words all the deepness of our grief, the bitterness of the heavy loss and the pain in our hearts.

A loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people has departed from life. A citizen of the Soviet nation has departed from life, a person totally dedicated to the ideals of Lenin's party and for the sake of which he worked for almost a half century, working unstintingly, wholeheartedly, knowing neither fatigue, rest or quiet.

Dzhabar Rasulovich carried the banner of a communist high. He was a communist in his every breath and in his every drop of fast-flowing blood!

At present, along with the workers and kolkhoz members, and along with all the republic workers, the teachers and physicians, the scientists, poets, writers, the cultural and artistic figures and all the working intelligentsia of Tajikistan bow their heads to his bright memory.

Dzhabar Rasulovich showed exceptional concern for the development of science and culture, for increasing the ranks of the intelligentsia, for its ideological tempering and for raising its role in communist construction. In being constantly in

touch with the representatives of the intelligentsia, he sensitively attended to their needs and showed Leninist concern.

For us he was an elder comrade, a wise and considerate mentor and taught us to measure our lives according to Lenin. His wholehearted dedication to the cause of the party and the people, his irreconcilability for any deviations from the standards of communist morality, his high internationalism, party principledness and exceptional humility serve as an example for all of us and particularly for our youth.

We have lost a remarkable communist whose chest bore the brunt of all winds and whose heart was open to all concerns, one of those whose memory lives in the popular saying handed down from generation to generation:

He remains living and eternal.

He who is of good repute,

Forever noble thoughts will bear his name.

Farewell dear Dzhabar Rasulovich!

Speech by T. Kh. Koshoyev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet

Dear Comrades! With a feeling of profound pain the communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia reacted to the sad news of the premature death of the prominent party leader, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor and first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. The heart of an ardent communist has ceased to beat. All his life was totally devoted to the triumph of communism and to serving the people. It is hard to believe that Dzhabar Rasulovich is no longer among us.

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet and Kirghiz Council of Ministers, to express profound sympathy to the family and close friends, to the associates of Dzhabar Rasulovich, to the communists and to all workers of fraternal Tajikistan. Along with you, dear friends, we share this great grief. It is particularly difficult and painful now to say farewell to a comrade and friend, a person of great charm, cordiality and kindness.

All the life and labor of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was a vivid example of wholehearted serving the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the great cause of communism.

The name of Dzhabar Rasulovich is inseparably linked to the great accomplishments of the Tajik people over the last more than 20 years when he headed the Tajik party organization. Inexhaustible energy, warmth of heart and responsiveness, high principledness and intolerance of shortcomings were character traits of Dzhabar Rasulovich.

The communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia knew and loved Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov well. Our meetings with him will never fade in our memory. He made a strong effort to make the fruits of our joint labor and mutual socialist competition ever-stronger and to carry out the party's plans evermore successfully.

And today, during this sad hour of saying farewell to Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, with particular clarity we see all that he has done for the cause of communist construction, for strengthening the friendship of our peoples and for the triumph of socialist internationalism.

The communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia will always keep in their memory and in their hearts the remarkable image of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, a glorious son of the Leninist party and Soviet people.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade.

Speech by Sh. M. Sultanov, First Secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee

Comrades! It is difficult to find the words which could express all the deepness and weight of the grief which has befallen us and to get across the burning pain of irrecoverable loss. No more is Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, the loyal and constant friend of the youth. He always generously shared with us the warmth of his kind, active heart, he fired us with his energy and inexhaustible optimism, and he closely and carefully followed our every step, he rejoiced in our successes and helped with wise and kind advice.

For each of us the life of Dzhabar Rasulovich was a vivid example of wholehearted serving the people and the home party. From this excellent man the youth have always learned and will learn enormous industriousness, exceptional humility and crystal moral purity.

Until his last minute, Dzhabar Rasulovich was among the youth. Our dear and respected teacher has left us during the solemn and memorable days of the republic Komsomol forum. The ardent speech by Dzhabar Rasulovich at the Komsomol Congress will always remain in our memory, it struck deeply into the souls and hearts of the youth and ignited in them an ardent flame of inspiration and a noble desire to dedicate all their energy, strength and knowledge to the party's cause.

As a great friend and careful mentor of the youth, Dzhabar Rasulovich always believed in the youth and linked the future of our socialist fatherland and its victorious march to communism with them.

Sleep quietly, our dear and beloved teacher. The youth of Tajikistan solemnly vow to you that we will justify these hopes! [Dzhabar Rasulovich devoted a great deal of attention to strengthening our nation's defense capability. This was mentioned by the first deputy commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, Lt Gen V. M. Arkhipov.]

Speech by [Lt Gen] V. M. Arkhipov, First Deputy Commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District

Dear Comrades! Today we are all living through a grievous loss. The member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, the profoundly respected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov has untimely left us.

All the creative life of Dzhabar Rasulov, his indefatigable labor activities were inseparably linked to our own Communist Party which he had joined in 1939. In holding for many years high state and party positions such as people's commissar of agriculture, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov devoted all his knowledge,

talent, his exceptional organizational abilities to the cause of the development and flourishing of the republic's economy, science and culture. In all the positions where he was sent by the Communist Party, Dzhabar Rasulovich set an example of unstinting, wholehearted service of the motherland, the party and his people.

The exceptional industriousness, party principledness, combined with cordial warmth and a daily concern for people, won him the ardent love and respect of the communists and workers.

The life and activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were diverse and ebullient. Being for many years a member of the Military Council of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, he made an enormous contribution to strengthening the defense might of the nation and to raising the combat readiness and high combat capability of the troops on its southeastern frontiers. Dzhabar Rasulovich showed constant concern and attention for training and indoctrinating the personnel as well as improving their combat skills and the life and routine of the district's troops.

For unstinting labor and for great services to the party and state, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received nine Orders of Lenin and many other orders and medals.

The Military Council, the Political Directorate and all the personnel of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District share with you, dear comrades, all the bitterness of loss and express to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and to the Council of Ministers as well as to all the workers of Tajikistan, the relatives and close friends of Dzhabar Rasulovich their sincere condolences and sympathy.

The bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, a true internationalist and an ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, will always remain in our hearts.

Speech by M. Makhmadaliyev, Hero of Socialist Labor and Chairman of the Board of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Voseyskiy Rayon

Comrades, Friends! Today is a sad day for all of us. We are escorting on his last journey the loyal son of the party and people, our unforgettable mentor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. Untimely death has taken from the ranks of the party and people a true communist, a person of great soul and generous heart.

Dzhabar Rasulovich moved up from a regular agronomist to an outstanding party and state figure. Regardless of his enormous busyness, he was always among the people. He was well known and sincerely loved by all the cotton and grain raisers, the orchard tenders and livestock raisers, by all the workers of the republic. He devoted exceptionally great attention to the development of agriculture and all the republic's economic sectors.

Due to his wise advice, we have achieved great successes. In particular, all the accomplishments of our kolkhoz are linked to the name of Dzhabar Rasulovich. I personally knew Dzhabar Rasulovich for 40 years and spoke with him during official and private meetings. He was a true communist and a man of great soul and exceptional humility.

His total dedication to the cause of the Communist Party and people have been and will be an example for all of us. I, like all my fellow farmers and like all the workers of Tajikistan, grieve on the occasion of this irrecoverable loss.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was a part of his home land which he loved so much and always wanted to see happy. All his titanic activities and all his life were directed to realizing this dream. With enormous sadness and pain in our hearts we say farewell to you, dear Dzhabar Rasulovich.

[End of eulogies]

The funeral meeting was ended.

Relatives and close friends said farewell to Dzhabar Rasulovich. Accompanied by a funeral dirge, the coffin with the body of the deceased was lowered into the grave. The salvos of a farewell salute resounded. The anthems of the USSR and Tajikistan were played. Over the grave an obelisk was placed on which was inscribed: "Dzhabar Rasulov, 10 August 1913--4 April 1982."

In paying a final salute to the outstanding party and state leader of Soviet Tajikistan, the troop subunits marched past.

The communists and workers of Tajikistan will always keep in their hearts the vivid image of Dzhabar Rasulov, a loyal son of the Leninist Communist Party.

10272

CSO: 1830/320

UKRAINE PREMIER SPEAKS AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Speech of comrade A.P. Lyashko]

[Text] In the realization of the social and economic tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, an important role is assigned to science. Soviet scientists are expanding the front of basic and applied research, and they are trying to accelerate the introduction of scientific developments into practice.

The collective of many thousands of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences supports with deeds the resolution to increase the effective result of the scientific search, to enlarge its contribution to the development of the national economy of the country. The results of the activity of the Academy of Sciences of the republic during the first year of the five-year-plan and the tasks for 1982 were assessed at the General Assembly of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, which was held 1-2 April in Kiev.

Outstanding scientists, the directors of scientific research institutes and VUZ's, the representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations met in the assembly hall of the Kiev Gorispolkom.

The presidium of the meeting includes the comrades V. V. Sherbitskiy, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, A. P. Lyashko, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, Yu. N. El'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, the deputies of the chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, the members of the presidium of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, and the directors of a number of ministries and departments.

The president of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, Academician B. Ye. Paton, presented a report.

A. P. Lyashko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

Speech of Comrade A. P. Lyashko

Dear Comrades! A little more than a year has passed since the time of the completion of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which marked the entry of our country into a new important stage of communist construction. Having advanced large-scale socio-economic tasks, the congress of the party, and then the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly determined concrete paths and means for the successful advancement of our society to the projected boundaries. In their arsenal a most important role has been assigned to science as an ingenious productive force

in the country of mature socialism. Its development constitutes the foundation of foundations of scientific-technical progress.

"The party of communists," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said at the 26th CPSU Congress, proceeds from the fact that the building of the new society without science is simply unthinkable."

Life has convincingly confirmed that the ideas and goals advanced by the congress exert a profound and growing influence on all aspects of the life of our society, on all peaceful development. Having perceived the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress as their own vital cause, the Soviet people have through selfless labor secured the further advancement of our country in all the directions projected by the congress.

During the past year the Soviet Ukraine has taken a new step along the path of socio-economic progress. The national income of the republic, from which we draw resources both for the increase of the prosperity of the people and for the development of production, increased by 2.6 billion rubles and reached 80 billion rubles. The program of social development and the increase in the prosperity of the people is being realized consistently. Real incomes per capita of the population have increased. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds have increased by 1 billion rubles for the year. At total of 337,000 well-built apartments have been constructed. In a word, no matter what aspect of social life we take, be it the sphere of production or the sphere of consumption of material and spiritual goods, everywhere the characteristics of a dynamic forward movement are visible.

These results embody in a weighty manner the achievements of advanced scientific thought, labor and knowledge of the scientists of the republic, of the generally-acknowledged staff of science--the UkSSR Academy of Sciences. In the report of the president of the academy, B. Ye. Paton, a broad analysis is presented of the work that has been carried out in the most important scientific directions and the tasks of further scientific investigation have been designated.

Taking into account what has been said, I would like to note that in the recent past the role and responsibility of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences in the securing of scientific-technical progress and the reequipment of production have increased. In 1981 the economic effect from the use of scientific developments of academy institutes in the national economy was twice as high as during the first year of the 10th Five-Year-Plan.

It must be said, however, that during the past year some sectors of the national economy of the republic met with certain difficulties, as a result of which they did not fully fulfill the plan in terms of individual indicators.

During the remaining four years we are faced with the solution of complex tasks. They are reflected in the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and in the five-year-plan for the economic and social development of the UkSSR. V. V. Sherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, talked about this in detail at the

Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which took place on 24 March of this year.

The main and the most profound essence of the national economic problems consist in securing the transfer of the economy onto the rails of intensive growth, to make it truly economical. They can and must be solved successfully with the active participation of all scientific forces.

Accentuating the attention to this, L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The country has an extreme need for the concentration of the efforts of "big science", along with the elaboration of theoretical problems, to a greater extent on the solution of key national economic problems, on discoveries capable of introducing truly revolutionary changes in production."

Among such main questions of our economic operation, it was noted in the speech, one must above all single out the necessity of every conceivable economy in the expenditures for final products, the most important item of the efficiency of production.

An increasingly large part of accumulations is being directed towards the development of the fuel-energy and raw material bases. Characteristic peculiarities of obtaining fuel and raw material at the present time are the increasingly complex conditions of the exploitation of deposits in connection with the transition to greater depths and the impoverishment of the ore mass in regard to the content of the basic product. All of this gives rise to new problems and above all raises the question about the more exact foresight of the phenomena which the geologists and operating staff will encounter at these depths. The solution of the problems of securing the efficient exploitation of fuel and mining deposits at great depths must become the subject of the special attention of scientists--geologists, geophysicists, and geomechanics.

It is also important to propose new, more economical methods for the enrichment of the ores and coal being extracted. The scheme being used for the enrichment of iron ores and bituminous coal has not undergone any serious changes for many decades. Meanwhile, in processing increasingly great use is made of coal with a high ash content and ores with a lower iron content. Hence the sharp increase in expenditures for the enrichment and cost of the concentrate. The scientists of the Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with the scientists of the VUZ's and industrial scientific research institutes are called upon to conduct more actively the elaboration of new technologies of extraction and enrichment of useful minerals, and the efficient use of low-quality types of power carriers and raw material.

There must be an increase in scientific research dealing with nuclear energetics which in subsequent years will be the only source of growth in the production of electric power in the UkSSR. Already by the end of the current five-year-plan, the relative weight of electric power produced at nuclear power stations will increase to 28 percent in the republic, as compared to 6 percent in 1980.

Of primary significance is also the intensification of the search and practical utilization of new sources of energy for the full satisfaction of the rapidly growing requirements of the national economy of the country. It must be said that the solution of many of these questions is envisaged through the republic scientific-technical program "Energokompleks"

An important key problem, A. P. Lyashko emphasized, is the securing of the requirements of the national economy for construction materials of high quality. A great deal of work is being carried out in this direction, about which B. Ye. Paton spoke today. During the recent past alone, a number of material- and fuel-saving technologies, original methods for strengthening the components of machines and entire designs have been developed in the institutes of electric welding, materials science, physics of metals, superstrong materials, problems of casting and others. The successes here are unquestionable.

And nevertheless let us examine how the material balance and the total expenditures turn out for maintaining in working condition the already existing large producer goods and to what extent the materials being created and the methods of their processing meet contemporary requirements. The operation of a number of new installations and machines testifies to the fact that the intensification of production processes is accompanied by an increase in expenditures for the more frequent replacement of components and units, labor expenditures for repair, moreover sometimes in dimensions which exceed the growth of production due to intensification --which leads to a rise in its production cost. Precisely in this sphere, our economy is in acute need of science in order to become more economical.

All of this must attract the attention of scientists, designers, and technologists to the realization of a broad and purposeful program of research and experimentation work for the improvement of the quality of construction material, the increase of the ability to resist wear and tear, reliability and durability of machines and equipment, which will secure significant savings in material expenditures national labor.

Questions of the acceleration of the turnover of material resources also relate to the problem of the rational use of materials. This requires thorough study by scientists and economists and the development of corresponding recommendations in regard to the questions of perfecting inter-industry ratios, specialization and cooperatively-organized relations.

One of the central problems of the current five-year-plan, as is well known, is the food problem. High growth rates in agricultural production constitute the basis of its solution. For the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been set here, it is necessary to unite the efforts of scientists in the creation of new, highly-productive varieties of crops and strains of livestock, in the development of efficient technologies of production, preservation and processing of produce.

The speech noted the fruitful work of the scientists of the academy in regard to the creation and organization of the use of pre-mixed feeds, the technologies of the production of fruit powders, and the preservation of the sugar beet through the application of aqueous solutions of carbon ammoniates as a preservative, and others.

Also important is the further active continuation of the investigation of the theoretical foundations of the selection and formation of crops, as well as the search for new methods of raising the quality and the reduction of losses of agricultural produce. The development of chemical and especially biological means of protecting plants from pests and diseases must be increased. They are extremely necessary in connection with the broad transition to industrial technologies of cultivating agricultural crops.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic attach great significance to the realization of special purpose programs "Agrokompleks" and "Sakhar". The Academy of Sciences is called upon to increase its contribution to their realization.

Along with this, problems of preserving nature and the rational use and preservation of natural resources must occupy an important place in the plans of the academy institutes. You know, almost 2 billion rubles are projected to be used for measures to protect the environment, according to the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

The social scientists of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences are working in important scientific directions. The Marxist-Leninist doctrine, research on philosophy, political economy and scientific communism serve as the theoretical basis of the decisions being taken on questions of socio-economic development.

Significant work has been accomplished in regard to the creative study of the real processes in the developed socialist society, the past and present of our country and the republic. This work became particularly active during the period of preparation for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of Kiev. Scientists in archaeology note that twice as much knowledge about the history of the city has been accumulated in the past 15 years than during the preceding 150 years. A number of fundamental works have been created which investigate the common historical roots of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian nations, the friendship and fraternity of all nations and nationalities of the USSR, the leading role of the CPSU, the advantages and possibilities of mature socialism, the Soviet way of life, and others.

The questions of the further perfection of the management of the national economy require the special attention of the economists, jurists, philosophers and psychologists and representatives of other humanistic sciences. This is a complex problem. And we expect well-grounded proposals from the social scientists.

During the past few years, A. P. Lyashko emphasized, the relations between science and production have become stronger, its effectiveness has increased, and the time required for the introduction of scientific developments in the national economy has been reduced.

During the years 1980-1981 alone, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic, on the initiative of the Academy of Sciences, accepted more than a dozen decrees regarding scientific research development and the organization of its industrial use. A new impulse in this direction was provided by the republic review of the introduction of the achievements of science in production that is being held.

At the same time, not all research organizations are operating with high effective results. The technical and technological solutions proposed by them do not always correspond to the level of contemporary requirements. The unjustified dissipation of scientific forces and material resources is continuing. The Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences must work with greater efficiency in the matter of researching the problems of the distribution of industry, the complex and rational use of natural resources, and the perfection of the structure of the economy of regions.

The introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions in the national economy is the most difficult area even today. The most important place in this mechanism must be occupied by the testing and experimental base of the scientific research. It is known that the labor efficiency of scientists is 3-4 times higher in those institutes which have such a base. The administration of the academy is devoting a great deal of attention to this question, and positive experience has already been gathered here.

In October of last year, the government of the UkSSR adopted the decree "On the State and Developmental Measures of the Experimental Production Base of the Scientific Institutions of the Republic". And we hope that it will help to overcome the bottlenecks in this responsible link of the research process.

Our party highly values the work of scientists and manifests constant concern for the improvement of the conditions of creativity and the everyday life of scientists. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has twice adopted decrees on the experience of the work of the Academy of Sciences of our republic, and this is testimony of the important achievements of the large detachment of workers of the academy in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

In conclusion, A. P. Lyashko, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic, expressed the strong conviction that the scientists of the Academy of Sciences, the industrial institutes and the VUZ's, in the practical realization of the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the Leninist party, will further improve the scientific process and increase their contribution to the solution of the tasks of communist construction.

8970

CSO: 1800/498

THEORETICAL CONFERENCE MARKS LENIN ANNIVERSARY

Conference Opens

PM301315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 morning edition p 3

[TASS reports: "Loyalty to Leninism"]

[Text] Philosophical interpretation of the processes of political and cultural development is of great significance for the fulfillment of tasks of communist building and for the successful ideological struggle against imperialism, which is not ceasing for a single day its bitter attacks on the socialist countries in an attempt to weaken their unity.

This was stated by the participants in the international theoretical conference "Philosophy, Politics, Culture," which opened in Moscow 21 April. It is devoted to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR are participating in the conference's work.

Questions of the further creative development of Marxism-Leninism and of stepping up the struggle against anticommunism. Bourgeois ideology and falsifiers of developed socialism are being discussed at plenary sessions and in sections. The conference participants are devoting great attention to enhancing the role of social scientists in the struggle for peace, to ease international tension and to prevent thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

The conference has been organized by "ideological struggle in the modern world"--the problem commission of multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries, academies of sciences--the philosophy and law department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Philosophy Institute, the Foreign Ideological Trends and the Soviet Association of Political (State) Sciences.

Conference Ends

PM301317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report: "To Live and Struggle Lenin-Style"]

[Text] Expressing the working people's interests and the fundamental requirements of our time, Marxism-Leninism enables you to orient yourself correctly

in the complex modern world. It is a guiding star for people of good will in all corners of the globe.

This was stated by the participants in the international theoretical conference "Philosophy, Politics, Culture" devoted to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It concluded its work in Moscow 23 April.

The CPSU and the socialist states' communist parties, it was stated at the conference, creatively develop the great Leninist teaching. The 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the communists of other fraternal parties have made a significant contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. The socialist community follows a Leninist course and consistently pursues a policy of peace and detente, security and cooperation among peoples.

The conference participants evaluated highly the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR trade unions and at the festivities in Tashkent.

An open letter was adopted from the socialist countries' philosophers to the world's social scientists. It voices concern at the state of modern international relations and contains an appeal for every effort to be made to save mankind from nuclear destruction.

CSO: 1800/550

'IZVESTIYA' EXAMINES CONSUMER SERVICE TASKS

PM101049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 82 morning edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "The Good Mood Service"]

[Text] A session of Belgorodskaya oblast's Menyaylovskiy rural Soviet has examined the question of consumer services in the villages and hamlets under its jurisdiction. The discussion was preceded by lengthy preparation. Deputies together with Soviet experts and the aktiv studied the work of three comprehensive reception centers which serve the rural Soviet's inhabitants and probed in depth the problems on which the expansion of services and the improvement of service quality depend. Not surprisingly the talk at the session was businesslike and interested. Here, for example, is what N. Dobroshenko, RSFSR Supreme Soviet and rural Soviet deputy and chairman of the Olminskiy kolkhoz, said in his speech:

On the eve of the session, our group of deputies made a thorough analysis of the plan for the construction in the economy of primary projects. It was decided to include the consumer service center [don byta] among those projects. The building of it could not be postponed--people's needs are growing and consumer sphere workers must create the appropriate conditions so as to satisfy them.

The profound attention of deputies and local Soviets to the services sphere, which is rightly called the good mood service, is legitimate. In a multitude of deeds and tasks Soviets pay paramount attention to matters connected with people's everyday needs and requirements, without which specific concern for specific people is inconceivable. Does it need to be said that developing and improving the services sphere are indeed a manifestation of such concern?

The sector's enterprises are broadening socialist competition for improving work quality and standard of service, fulfilling the target for the second year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and are giving worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words from the 26th party congress rostrum--"the store, the canteen, the laundry, the dry cleaners--this is where people go everyday. What can they buy there? How are they greeted? How do

people talk to them? How much time do they spend on the various types of household chores? To a great extent people judge our work according to how these questions are resolved. They judge it strictly, demandingly. And this must be borne in mind, comrades"--were an instruction to everyone directly or indirectly related to this service, for the entire multimillion army of service sphere workers.

Just three 5-year plans ago consumer services became an independent national economic sector. But much has been done in this comparatively short time. Its workers carry out 15 million orders for 900 types of service everyday. It now has at its disposal the latest equipment, automated flowlines, diagnostic instruments and program-controlled machinery. A broad program of measures has been implemented for the further concentration and specialization of production and the improvement of the quality control structure. The pace of the retooling of the sector is attested by the fact that up to 700,000 units of specialized equipment are introduced into production annually at RSFSR service sphere enterprises alone. Consumer services in the non-chernozem zone and the Siberia and Far East region are developing at preferential rates.

The services sphere is indeed vitally important. It is no mere chance that many voters' instructions, on which the current convocation of Soviet deputies have done a lot of work, were concerned with questions connected with developing consumer services. During the run-up to the local Soviet elections talk repeatedly turned to the need to build a bath-house in a settlement or to set up a rolled metal workshop on a city street, open a store in a new residential district or organize the selling of semi-manufactures at a large dining hall. And such questions should immediately be regarded as a priority and resolved without delay using available potential and putting reserves into operation.

Consumer services are most closely connected with the economy and have noticeable effect on people's labor productivity. The lack of the necessary repair workshops for metal goods or radio sets, or of dry cleaners and other consumer service enterprises and badly compiled work schedules which force people to stand in line for hours--all of which people still often encounter now and which is, in particular, a product of low quality service and a lack of respect for customers--has a noticeable effect on labor indicators and deprives people of the opportunity of making the greatest use of their free time.

The service sphere is multifaceted. It embraces the work of trade, public catering, consumer and municipal services. But its workers deal directly with people everywhere--whether they have come to the canteen for lunch or whether they are at the shoe repairer or a photographic studio. Direct contacts of this kind impose a special responsibility on every enterprise and every worker in this sphere. It is his direct duty to be equal to the demands of the time, responding to these high demands both in terms of the level of professional training and of overall standards.

It was the increasing level of people's requirements that at one time brought into being the comprehensive reception centers which have been set up in many villages. They made possible a considerable improvement in rural inhabitants' consumer services. In the RSFSR alone 98 percent of farms now have permanent consumer service facilities. But it must be said that even to this day many are not capable of working at full capacity or of organizing matters at the present day level, because the conditions under which they have to work often leave much to be desired. It is often the case that such centers are located in ramshackle, badly suited and cramped premises. In most oblasts and rayons specific targets have been laid down for reequipping or building new reception center premises. Local Soviets must monitor the fulfillment of such targets and achieve the unconditional implementation of outlined plans. Unremitting attention paid by local organs of power to the activity of the service sphere is an important condition of its success.

CSO: 1800/579

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS BELORUSSIA'S KISELEV

PM101247 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 2

["Topical interview" with T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, by correspondent Anatoliy Kozlovich: "The Master Makes the House..."--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] From the platform of the 26th party congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "...The pivot of economic policy is something which appears simple and commonplace--a thrifty attitude to public property and the ability to make full, purposeful use of all we have." And the congress unanimously approved this conclusion. If the party sets such a task, it must believe that not all cadres have yet understood the tremendous significance of simple, commonplace work to run the economy economically, that they are not fully prepared for this. In your observation, Tikhon Yakovlevich, how, where and why is this lack of preparation manifested, and where is it leading?

[Answer] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's thesis on a thrifty attitude toward public property has been taken up by our party and the working people of the Soviet land. They have understood it, accepted it, applied it to life and begun to implement it in practical matters. Leonid Ilich's idea met with such a warm response because, like excellent, first-grade grain, it fell into good ground.

What features does the people's wisdom most value in a person? Simple, seemingly everyday features--industriousness, thrift, sympathy, a sense of duty, devotion to the communist ideal. If a person has this, the rest will follow. These features have helped Soviet people to withstand all their trials and are the best confirmation of an individual's ideological and moral maturity.

In the difficult years of the civil war the party called for the strictest economies in everything. This meant economizing in order to survive and gain strength. And the party and people coped successfully with this task, despite the incredible difficulties and the gloomy predictions and calculations of enemies of every hue.

And no sooner had the country gained strength, no sooner was there bread on the table, as the saying goes, when the fascists arrived. There were 4 years of bloody fighting. The historic victory was secured at a high price. Human losses were tremendous. Once again there was ruin, difficulties and forced economies wherever possible.

The Soviet person's unshakable conviction in the correctness of his cause, his labor heroism, sense of duty and conscious thrift, collaboration and cooperation between all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups--these things make up the firm foundations on which all that has today been achieved is based and on which our future social wealth will grow.

It was on these same foundations that Soviet Belorussia rose from the ashes and ruins, supported by the great Russian people and all the fraternal republics, to its present great heights in the development of the national economy, science and culture. I will cite some concrete figures. In an unprecedentedly short space of time, by 1950, the prewar level of industrial output was surpassed. Over the next three decades the republic's global social product increased nearly tenfold. In 1981 Belorussia's national income was more than twice what it was in 1970, which is not so very long ago. For the attainment of high results in the all-union socialist competition and successful fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1981 in industry, the Belorussian SSR was pronounced the victor and awarded the challenge red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

We need this excursion into the country's history and brief information about the republic today in order to understand more profoundly the essence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on the need for economy and thrift at the present stage of our society's development. This principle, which crystallizes the people's experience, is decisive in the present-day concept of reasonable, zealous economic management.

[Question] And it is addressed to each of us....

[Answer] Precisely. Let us look around us and reflect.

It still happens that when a person has bread on his table he hardly notices it. Not infrequently he even throws it away. Bread on the garbage heap--unthinkable. A fact, nonetheless. On our stairway landings we have bins for collecting food waste. About 160,000 tons of this waste is collected in a year in Minsk alone. It is taken to pig raising units. The fact that we collect it is certainly a good thing, but it is a bad thing that bread is being thrown away. Can this really be in the spirit of the people's traditions?

In his book "Memoirs" Leonid Ilich wrote: "...It was no accident that in our family there was an extremely respectful attitude to bread. My mother's cheerful saying, which we heard at table every day, has remained with me all my life: 'Well, lads, you have eaten, and now scoop up every crumb.' It was not because of poverty or meanness that these sayings grew up among the people. They inculcated in children a thrifty attitude, even, I would say, a devout attitude toward bread.

"I believe that without this attitude to our daily bread, you cannot raise a worthy person who is moral in the fullest sense of the word. Canteens, cafes and baker's stores have now started hanging up beautifully designed signs calling on people to save bread. That is useful, of course, but it is a pity that such appeals have become necessary. Thrift must be inculcated from an early age, first and foremost by the parents, within the family."

These words contain a good, clear moral, but why does not everyone heed it? In other words, why are there people who throw away bread? One answer is that people have begun to live better. Concern for people is our party's main aim. But prosperity has increased, and some people reason: Now we can overindulge, now we can squander.

Formerly the crumbs were carefully collected from the table, but now whole hunks of bread may be thrown away. Old clothes, for instance, are also thrown in the trash can. Some people are embarrassed to take them to the second-hand shop or simply to recycling dumps, and in some places there is no opportunity to do this. There are other examples. If guests come to your home, you switch on the light, show off your furnishings. You sit in one room, but the lights are on everywhere. You are ashamed to switch them off; people might think you scrimp and save. And at work? All the available lighting is switched on, and it stays on even during the lunch break. Someone walks through a shop and sees a bolt on the floor, which his neighbor at the next lathe has just made. It probably fell off the trolley when it was being taken to the store. Does he pick it up? Not always. Some people will pick it up and throw it in the trash can. Just think--a bolt. You go out into the factory yard. There, in the backyard, packaging material may be scattered, things are rusting, scrap metal is strewn about, and sometimes stock metal too.... Some people look at all this calmly. They are used to a situation where new boxes are brought to replace damaged or rotten ones, while articles spoiled by erosion are replaced by new ones.

All these are, so to speak, superficial facts. But they indicate that some people are not particularly attentive toward "trivia," are indifferent, unconcerned, I would even say devil-may-care. As if they had forgotten the simple truth: The greater the wealth, the bigger the crumbs.

[Question] So some truths are worth repeating?

[Answer] Take our daily bread again. In 1940 Belorussia produced 2.7 million tons of grain, while in the last 5-year plan the annual average was 6.2 million tons. Naturally, the higher the gross yield, the more was invested in the fields, the more combines threshed the grain, the more trucks and freightcars transported it, the more elevators stored it, the greater was the probability of losses and the more substantial every grain that was saved. In other words, now that there is more bread, we must safeguard and save it still more carefully.

This principle applies fully to all sectors. The output of machines increases and the number of components produced for them increases correspondingly. Metal consumption increases--that means that every surplus

shaving is instantly transformed into a huge pile of wasted public property. It has been calculated that 15 years ago a 1-percent saving in our republic was equivalent to 12,000 tons of standard fuel, while now it is equivalent to 26,000 tons; for rolled metal products the figures are 14,000 and 25,000 tons respectively, and for cement--18,000 and 44,000 tons.

The relationship is obvious: The bigger the scale of production, the more significant the benefits from savings and thrift and the greater the cost of instances of thriftlessness. And not only in economic terms, but in moral terms. Everyone must be clearly aware of this relationship, must really feel it. And it is gratifying that all the working people have responded with heart and soul to the 26th congress appeal: "The economy must be economical."

When the people's wisdom, the economy and politics merge, a positive result is assured. A concrete program of measures for achieving what the party plans is defined in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on stepping up work in saving and ensuring rational utilization of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources" adopted last July, in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and in Comrade Brezhnev's mobilizing, inspiring speech at the plenum. The task is clear and a program exists. Now we must work.

[Question] The press keeps reporting how certain enterprises have saved such and such an amount of metal, cement, textiles....Substantial figures are mentioned--as if some rich sack has been opened. Of course, the public wealth is augmented as a result of savings. But sometimes people ask: How can savings be made if tough norms and strict techniques exist? On what basis must savings be assessed?

[Answer] On the basis, above all, of their tremendous economic importance. If you have saved something, you have augmented the country's wealth. For instance, in the last 5-year plan Belorussia saved 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, more than 1 million tons of standard fuel, and also a considerable quantity of metal, sawn lumber and cement. The masses' creative initiative is yielding real results. But while rejoicing in this, we must always ask ourselves whether everything has been done. How has each result been achieved? The facts about savings must also be studied. Why? I will give a few examples.

At the Minsk bearings plant they systematically save rolled metal while at the same time increasing the volume of output. There is less metal, but more output. What miracle are they working there, what are they making the "surplus" bearings from? From the initiative of engineers, designers and lathe operators. They have introduced and smoothed out new techniques, cutting rolled metal expenditure norms to a minimum and saving 2,330 tons last year.

Another incidental fact. When I was at that plant, the workers asked: Why can you not always buy linen in the stores? Yet they themselves pack the bearings in it, for which they are allocated 313,000 meters a year. Is it not possible, I asked in my turn, to replace natural fabrics with some

other, less limited material? They are now considering that question. I am confident that they will think of a way of saving linen for more appropriate uses.

Many facts indicate that it is possible to make savings successfully in big matters and small. Switching off the light by your machine when you go for your break is a good thing. It is the simplest economy. Simple not in quantitative terms (a large number of lights switched off results in a considerable saving), but in psychological and moral terms. But it is a pity that we have to remind people of the need for what may be called an elementary saving.

It is another matter to save the metal for an extra bearing, for instance. That cannot be done without creativity. You have to rack your brains. You need high qualifications, skill, the will and awareness of the aim. Such a saving as those made at the Minsk bearings plant can be considered profound and creative--different terms could be used, but I hope the meaning is clear.

Then there are empty savings. Here is an example. Last year the leadership of the Skhlov furniture factory submitted a report on considerable electricity savings. The source of this success was checked. It turned out that the enterprise had been set excessively high energy expenditure norms, and the factory had "saved" on them.

Unfortunately the Skhlov furniture factory is not the only one. Similar things happen at certain other enterprises. The task is to expose and prevent such "savings," as well as errors in setting norms for labor and in technologists' calculations. All kinds of miscalculations distort the nature and purpose of savings. They distort them in moral terms, not only economical terms; they distort the criteria for assessing a worker and run counter to our principles of zealous economic management.

[Question] Are these important moral and psychological nuances taken into account in organizing the movement for savings and thrift and in summing up the results of work in labor collectives?

[Answer] We are striving to do this as much as possible. The movement for savings is organized in three main salients in the republic.

First. The Belorussian CP Central Committee demands that party, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic leaders at all levels maintain unremitting control of the observance of production and technological discipline. Discipline exists where people value time and save it. Working time is one of the main indicators of savings. Alas, people often forget the material value of time. Figures are necessary to remind them. Here they are: In the republic's industry in the last 5-year plan losses of working time amounted to an annual average of 0.5 percent of time worked. At first glance, a tiny amount. But look how it is assessed--at almost half a billion rubles. Industry could have yielded that much more output over the 5-year plan period.

It is very important to analyze carefully who specifically wastes working time, and why. When we know the reasons, we will find a way of eliminating them.

Work is being done in the republic to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy." For instance, in the Volkovysktsementnoshifer Production Association they know how to value working time and have reduced losses to almost nothing--to 0.05 percent. Cadre turnover here amounts to 4.6 percent.

As a result of the movement for savings and thrift we are increasing our material resources and at the same time resolving a very important task--we are educating man, teaching him responsibility not only for himself, but for our common cause, and bringing his thinking up to the level of a state-wide perspective.

Second. Considerable reserves for savings lie in work to improve cadres' skills. When the working people's skills, experience and professional competence are increased, then labor productivity increases, and at the same time the economy climbs to a higher level.

Professional skill works miracles, as we saw at the Minsk bearings plant and as we will see at the Minsk tractor plant, which produced nearly 90,000 tractors last year, 475 of them above plan.

Minsk's V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant Association has more than once been victorious in the all-union socialist competition. Its collective's contribution to the nationwide moneybox is the Belarus tractor, whose engine life has increased from 6,000 to 8,000 hours. The machine looks the same, but is much more economical. Where have the extra 2,000 hours come from? From the skillful application of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and from the high skills of all who made the tractor. Practically every engineer, technicians and worker at the plant is studying. In connection with the transition to team forms of labor organization and payment a new form of training has been introduced there--team leaders' classes, at which 700 people have already added to their knowledge.

It is a most important task for us to strive to ensure that at all enterprises every worker, technicians, engineer and designer sits down to study. If we organize training everywhere and reorient cadres towards savings, then fewer heavy, metal-intensive machines will leave the factory gates, the electricity meters will spin more slowly and less coal and oil will be burned in the furnaces.... You have to know how to make savings. That means you must be taught how to make savings.

Here I would like to say this. Cadres' professional training will become more meaningful and worthwhile if it is skillfully combined with economic training, in which more than a million leaders, specialists, workers and kolkhoz members are involved in our republic. If a worker knows the party's

economic policy thoroughly, that means he is more accurately aware of his own place in the economic production chain and better aware of his responsibility for the task entrusted to him.

And the third avenue in the movement for savings and thrift is thorough analysis of norms, plan targets and state all-union standards. I have already touched on this question. It is a matter of making accurate calculations which help to bring reserves into play and eventually to assess the worker correctly and objectively. This latter point is, you will agree, of some importance. Nothing so inspires a person as a fair assessment of his labor. But a fair assessment needs a criterion. Defining an accurate criterion helps ensure the scientifically substantiated setting of norms for labor.

Work to revise norms is constantly in progress in our republic. For instance, last year 13.5 percent of existing output norms were revised in industry, which is equivalent to a 1.5 percent increase in labor productivity. A substantial saving. We will continue this work in the future.

[Question] Does that mean making norms tougher?

[Answer] It would be more accurate to say bringing the standard of norms up to today's standard of worker skills, up to the increased potential of modern equipment. Incidentally, norms are increasingly frequently revised on the workers' own initiative. Early this year communist Viktor Uvarovich Makarov, an electric welder at the Minsk truck plant, proposed an 18 percent increase in the norm. Other workers supported him. This will produce substantial savings. And there are many such examples.

The worker himself improves the production program and seeks ways of increasing his own labor contribution to the common cause, safeguarding and augmenting the people's property. So why do we often talk only of production reserves, if there are personal reserves too? Probably because we do not always see the problems and prospects of the economy in terms of its links with the specific worker or leader.

But, I repeat, wanting to make savings is not enough, you have to know how. And to this end every worker must develop in himself a sense of being the master [chuvstvo khozyaina], must really care about the people's property.

[Question] A master cannot take a step without finding something to do. If a master walks through the yard, he finds a ruble; if he walks back again, he finds another. Do these folk proverbs express your idea, Tikhon Yakovlevich?

[Answer] "Man walks as the master of his vast motherland," says the popular song we all know so well. Let us look in the encyclopedic dictionary to see what the word "master" [khozyain] means.... Here we are.... Khozraschet [autonomous financing] is in, but not khozyain. The compilers of the dictionary obviously thought there was no need to give a definition of khozyain, that it was perfectly clear. But that concept--khozyain--is sometimes used inappositively. For instance, I once heard an enterprise

director being described as the khozyain. Flattering, perhaps, but incorrect in principle. State property is the common wealth of the entire Soviet people, as is recorded in the USSR constitution. The director leads the plant and manages the production process on the instructions of the state, which is a state of the whole people.

We read in one of Lenin's works: "...appoint leaders of the people's labor to responsible posts...." That is the crux of the matter: The director must lead the people's labor, as a result of which the country's wealth is created. The people create the wealth with their own hands, they own it, they are the masters [khozyain]. And it is true that such a master cannot take a step without finding something to do, as the proverb says. Incidentally, in what publication is that recorded?

[Question] In Dal [reference to 19th century Russian lexicographer]. And he gives a definition of khozyain: The owner of something. Dal's dictionary also contains this saying: The master [khozyain] makes the house.

[Answer] That is a more accurate reflection of the sense of our conversation. The sense of being the master is an impetus generating constant creativity for the sake of the prosperity and improvement of your own socialist house. It is thanks to precisely this sense that millions of our people become rationalizers, inventors, production frontrunners and originators of labor initiative and innovations. We have become so used to this that we regard it as self-explanatory. For instance, the rationalizers' movement.

The rationalizers' searching thought processes advance production and save the state huge sums. We usually cite the sums saved by the introduction of their proposals to characterize the rationalizers' movement. In Belorussia alone last year that sum totaled R283 million. This figure clearly demonstrates the economic significance of rationalization. At the same time the movement is of tremendous social, moral and psychological significance. That must always be borne in mind. We should talk more about the benefit which rationalization brings to the worker himself. It stimulates his thought, develops initiative and makes life more interesting.

[Question] And if one thinks about it, Tikhon Yakovlevich, what kind of man is this rationalizer in the nationwide movement for increasing efficiency and work quality?

[Answer] Are you asking what it is that distinguishes a rationalizer? I believe that he is distinguished by a tireless creative searching, a desire to look to the future and prepare for it today. And the sense of a master consists of this.

The example set by a rationalizer is so strong psychologically that it creates around itself an active gravitational field. Otherwise the ranks of creators would not be replenished steadily, continuously. Some 10 years ago, the Belorussian Society of Rationalizers and Inventors numbered 197,000 people, now it is 489,000.

[Question] A rationalizer, it could be said, is always critical....

[Answer] And always creative. He fights to establish what is new and progressive. This is why the significance of the rationalizers' movement is so great in the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress and organize production and its administration at the level of present-day requirements.

Every rationalizer, inventor and initiator of a labor pledge at his work station is effectively implementing party policy, embodying it in concrete actions and concrete production and moral relations within the labor collective. The greater the number of national creators and skilled craftsmen, the more real and productive is the working people's participation in administering the country's affairs.

Rationalizers and inventors are the golden treasury of the socialist national economy, of our society. Is it not the noble task of our propaganda and of our literature, as well, to propagandize their experience and selflessness more actively and portray their character traits?

[Question] And how does the economization program fit into the program of the struggle for quality?

[Answer] Quality is the basis of economizing. Without caring for product quality or work quality talk of economizing can become words divorced from deeds. You cannot achieve top quality by ignoring the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The scientific and technical revolution is the powerhouse of the economy.

There are quite a few examples which show the mutual influence and conditionality of scientific and technical progress and the movement for saving and work quality and its results. Experts of the Minsk Gorizont Production Association have developed a new color television. It is substantially better than its predecessors. It is half the weight and consumes less than half the electricity. Mass production of this television, which begins this year, will make it possible to ensure a considerable saving.

It is a rule that a high-quality item is always economical. The higher the quality, the more substantial the economy. Nearly 25 percent of all products produced in the republic have the seal of quality. We consider this to be not enough. It is planned to increase the proportion of top quality products to at least 30 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan and even higher later on. A responsible mission here has been entrusted to the designers--after all, it is they who put the best features into a product.

The Gomel combine builders were set the task of creating a highly productive silage combine harvester equal to the best foreign counterparts. Such a machine--the KSK.100--has been built. The machine operators praise it.

I had occasion to visit the testing of the Gomel combine and to see the interest with which the Gomselmash comrades and rural machine operators worked on designing it. Their work was well organized, they helped one another and subsequently became richer together by a skill directed toward economizing.

[Question] Tikhon Yakovlevich, you said that "the Gomel combine builders were set a task"....Subsequently testers, rural machine operators and other services and departments were included in the resolution of the task. Consequently, considerable credit for the overall success belongs to the organizers who managed to pool the efforts of many people and enterprises?

[Answer] I would continue like this: It is precisely skillful organization on which success is based. The national economic organism is now so complex and its components are so closely interconnected and interdependent that success is impossible without precise organization. There are still instances when one enterprise which has not fulfilled its contractual obligations causes losses not only to itself but to others too. This is sometimes caused by the pursuit of narrow departmental advantage to the detriment of overall state benefit. Once again the question of leaders arises in our conversation.

The people's labor is not departmental but always bears in mind the common good, the social objective. And if a leader answerable for a specific area of production and bearing personal responsibility for it feels that he is a leader of the people's labor he never pursues narrow departmental advantage and does not begin to view his specific area of production or department in isolation from overall interests.

The people are selfless. Individuals still suffer from individual self-interest. You meet them among leaders and rank and file workers. They occasionally economize at the expense of others, too. And their advantage often turns to the detriment of the state. The disease, unfortunately, has still not been completely eliminated. Its complete and final eradication is our society's goal. Let us recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words:

"Communism begins where /ordinary workers/, not minding hard work, show selfless concern for increasing labor productivity and for protecting /each pod of grain, coal, iron/ [passages between slantlines printed in italics] and other products which are not for the workers themselves or to those 'near' to them but for those 'far away,' that is, for all of society as a whole..."

These are lines from "The Great Initiative" (Velikiy Pochin).

In line with a fine tradition, during April millions of Soviet people take part in a Leninist communist subbotnik. On this occasion many collectives worked on 17 April on economized energy resources, setting examples of highly productive labor.

[Question] Could you say which measures implemented in the republic are making it possible to "merge" more efficiently the movement for saving "from below" and saving "from above"?

[Answer] The guarantee of success lies primarily in planning. The Belorussian SSR 5-year plan envisages increasing national income by 23.3 percent, considerably outstripping the growth in capital investments. In the 10th 5-year plan, this ratio was 28 percent to 30 percent. Thus, the new plan is geared toward making fuller use of the republic's production, scientific and technical potential and all resources and toward accelerating the commissioning and reducing the assimilation time of new capacities. The plan also envisages preferential growth in national income in comparison with the growth of GNP. In other words, it is a question of the speediest transition to an intensive path of economic development.

How can this plan requirement be ensured? There is one way--by reducing the material intensiveness of production, making comprehensive savings and use of raw materials, fuel and electricity, applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress more fully and introducing resource-saving techniques more actively. It goes without saying that it is impossible to do without accurate accounting here or a thrifty attitude to output when transporting and storing it.

Daily concern for thrift is everyone's affair, wherever he works, in the city or the country, and at whatever job. Thrift enriches people both materially and spiritually. However, an attitude of thrift toward the state housing stock, land or nature, for example, has still not become the universal norm. No, you must remember: No breakage, no damage. Children are always watching adults and taking their examples from them. Our children must acquire good habits in the future. And this depends on us all now. Implacability toward any instances of mismanagement and wastefulness must be the norm of work, family and everyday conduct.

[Question] We have often used the word "economy" today since this is the theme of our talk. But this term is used in the West, too, and calls for economy are heard there, too....

[Answer] They are heard there, too, that is true. The capitalist states also call on the working people to economize, but how and for what? To ensure monopoly superprofits and for the sake of the arms race. Their style of economizing means cutting spending on education and the population's medical service and sickness and old age pension provision, in other words, a planned general offensive against working people's basic rights.

Socialist-style economizing, as we have already noted, has quite opposite aims and means of attaining them. In Minsk in March there was a republic scientific and practical conference which discussed questions of further improving working people's patriotic and internationalist education in the light of the ideas and conclusions set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences." Among the many speakers at the conference was hero of socialist labor Mikhail Trofimovich Klimov, a team leader at the Orsha Order of Lenin flax combine. "Someone abroad once asked me: Why do you

complicate life for yourselves by adopting increased pledges?" He explained. "How can you answer that? Our wish to give the motherland more output of higher quality and our desire to improve the economic mechanism are in full accord with the interests of the whole collective and each worker. Last year the enterprise's profits totaled over R22 million. And this means that we have considerable contributions for the collective's social and cultural needs."

The people's good is the aim of economizing. Comprehensive economizing helps us to constantly increase spending on satisfying Soviet people's social needs even more fully: Free education, the medical service, pension provision for all working people, the payment of various benefits and grants, state subsidies for housing, food and so forth. "The more mature our society becomes," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "the greater the attention we can and must pay to working people's everyday needs--housing, food, the services sphere, health care and education--to everything that determines people's prosperity and good spirits."

In our society everything begins and ends with people. Because the Soviet man builds his communist home for himself, his children and grandchildren. Our big and bright home is the Soviet Union. Soon there will be a joyous festival in that home--its 60th anniversary. Like all Soviet people, Belorussia's working people will greet the great jubilee with new successes in socialist competition for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic outlines.

CSO: 1800/579

U.S. CRUISE MISSILES 'FUNDAMENTALLY NEW, DESTABILIZING' WEAPONS SYSTEM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by S. Daniyarov under rubric "American Military Threat": "From the Matador to the Tomahawk: The Power of One Cruise Missile Is Ten Times That of the Bomb That Was Dropped on Hiroshima"]

[Text] A decade that "bristled with weapons" -- that is how the American TIME magazine called the 1980's. The year 1981 will apparently take a special place in that decade. The Republican administration adopted a new program for the strengthening and expansion of the American nuclear "triad." During the summer the first Trident submarine was launched, and literally a few months later the U.S. Air Force began to deploy cruise missiles.

Called upon to reinforce all three components of the American strategic "triad," they will be produced in three versions: for launching from bombers; from submarines and surface vessels; and in a ground-based version. At the present time, an air-based missile is in the stage of production and deployment. Two other versions have entered the final phase of development. Practically speaking, they are indistinguishable from each other. They have one and the same engine, an identical guidance system, and the same type of warhead. The differences are purely of an external nature. The sea-based and ground-based missiles are known by the name Tomahawk. In essence, the weapon is a small (the largest version -- the sea-based missile -- is approximately 6 meters in length and 50 centimeters in diameter), unmanned, rocket-type flying projectile that carries a type W-80 nuclear warhead with a capacity of 200 kilotons. Installed on the missile is a small-sized highly economical turbofan engine of a new type, which was developed by the Williams Research Company.

Deterrent Weapon

In and of itself, the idea of this kind of weapon is not new. The unmanned Mace and Matador cruise missile have already been part of the arsenal. However, the cruise missile of the 1980's owes its birth to achievements simultaneously in several fields of science and technology -- such as microelectronics, materials science, and aviation engine-building. The radius of action of the new missile can be as much as 2000 nautical miles (approximately 3500 kilometers). It can fly at very low altitudes and has an accuracy that exceeds by a factor of 10 the accuracy

of the existing generation of American ICBM's. The onboard electronic computer enables the missile, when flying at low altitudes, to avoid collisions with obstacles lying in its path to the target. In addition, special materials hinder its detection by radar. In the words of one of the "fathers" of the cruise missile, Admiral W. Locke, the signal from the missile on a radar screen will be practically indistinguishable from the interference created, for example, by a bird.

At first, people used to speak about their relatively low cost. The Pentagon put the price of a single cruise missile within the confines of \$500,000 to \$1 million. But more realistic estimates also exist. The military commentator for the NEW YORK TIMES, D. Middleton, feels that, with a consideration of all the expenditures, the cruise missiles will cost \$40 million. That is the estimate for the maximum number of cruise missiles -- approximately 11,000. Although the current program of the Reagan administration envisages the production of approximately 4000 cruise missiles in all three versions, it still will be an undertaking that is anything but cheap.

The main point, however, is that the United States has created a fundamentally new weapons system that can exert a destabilizing influence upon the strategic balance in the world. The nuclear arms limitation and the prospects for further understandings in that area will prove to be questioned. While not yet physically realized in metal, the cruise missiles have given birth to one of the most complicated problems in the course of the SALT-II negotiations. The treaty that was signed in Vienna, and the protocol to it, contained reliable methods of accounting for and monitoring air-based missiles and created the prerequisites for banning in the future the two other modifications. The only regret is that the present administration has repeatedly expressed its negative attitude toward this important step in the area of limiting the arms race.

As long ago as 1977, former U. S. Secretary of the Air Force John McLucas said, "By becoming involved in the production of cruise missiles, we are unable to predict what this will lead to. The president's decision (to accelerate the development of cruise missiles) takes us from the world of the known weapons systems, where all its major units can be measured and computed, into a world of armaments that do not lend themselves to monitoring." Thus, the cruise missiles open up a new channel in the arms race, the closing of which channel will be increasingly complicated in the future. Despite that fact, American strategists are engaged today basically in a search for different versions for using cruise missiles. For them the cruise missile has become a "weapon in search of an application," as it was called by retired Admiral J. Laroque.

It has been propagandized as a means of continuing the service life of American strategic bombers and as an effective replacement for them; as an invulnerable strategic reserve for the navy and as a means of expanding the functions of the fleet. Cruise missiles have been highly touted as the response to the "Soviet threat," as an "ace in the hole" in negotiations with the USSR, and even as a means of creating a more "stable atmosphere" in the world. But the whole truth was stated outright by former U.S. Secretary of Defense M. Laird. As he saw it, "the development of the cruise missile is necessary if we are to guarantee the further buildup of American might in the future. . ."

"Contractor No 1"

At the present time much is being said in the United States about the "inertia" that is supposed to be inherent in the progress of development of nuclear arms, about the "natural nature" of the creation of new generations of weapons, and about the "pressure of military technology." These judgments, like the high-sounding words about "strategic stability" are not worth a plugged nickel. The greed for profit, the new ranks for generals, the increase of the prestige for the military caste in American society -- those are the motivations that activate those who hide behind concern for "national security."

In the late 1960's one of the basic contractors of the Pentagon, the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation, developed a fundamentally new system of guiding unmanned apparatuses, and called it the Turk. The possibility of substantially increasing the accuracy of firing found a warm reception in military circles. The first to seize on the idea of creating cruise missiles with an improved guidance system were the representatives of the navy. The admirals saw the capability of tripping up their chief competitor in the fight for a greater share in the military budget -- the air force. One of the chief propagandists of this system was Admiral H. Rickover. The fact of the matter is that in the late 1960's the navy bureau that he headed -- the bureau responsible for the development of nuclear power units -- had developed a new type of atomic engine for submarines. While pushing the cruise missiles ahead, Rickover did not forget to mention also the need to create also a new type of submarine. Several corporations immediately undertook the development of a cruise missile for the navy. Those corporations included General Dynamics, which subsequently became the chief contractor for that program, and, in general, in a list published by the influential FORBES magazine, it is called military "contractor No 1."

For the Air Force, one of the propagandized merits of the cruise missiles -- their low cost -- turned out to be a major shortcoming, inasmuch as the acceptance of the new missiles as standard equipment instead of the B-1 bomber would have meant a loss to the Air Force of a very substantial piece of their "budgetary pie." But, having made the decision to stop the B-1 program, Carter hurried to assuage the generals with the \$24.8 billion, which were mentioned as a "gain" from the cancellation of the B-1 program, but which would remain in the Pentagon's budget. A large part of that "gain" went into the acceleration of the cruise missile program and, in the form of profits, was supposed to find its way into the pockets of the General Dynamics and Boeing companies -- the chief competitors in the fight for the right to produce the cruise missile for the Air Force.

The Boeing company is also one of the ten leading contractors for the U. S. Defense Department. Close ties between them have existed since World War II. It was a B-29 bomber that had been manufactured at Boeing plants that dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After the war the Boeing company began to produce intercontinental ballistic missiles. That company's interest in air-based cruise missiles was also heated up by the fact that, in accordance with the plan of the Carter administration, that missile was supposed to be carried on the B-52 bombers that were being produced also by the Boeing plants. Thus the company hoped to receive additional profits from programs for modernizing and improving the obsolete B-52 bombers and to bypass the Rockwell International firm, which was the new contractor for the new B-1 bomber.

"Thanks to Senator Jackson"

Thus, two giants in the military-industrial complex engaged in the struggle for the production orders for the air-based cruise missiles. The one that got the upper hand was Boeing, which received a separate Air Force contract that was the biggest one since the Vietnam War -- \$4 billion. Boeing's success apparently is to the credit of Senator H. Jackson. In the Senate he represents the state of Washington, where the headquarters and the plants of the Boeing company are situated. It is to him that the company owes the large-scale military production orders that fell to its lot during the postwar years.

Boeing's victory is so considerable that TIME magazine printed on one of its covers a photograph of the smiling president of the company, T. Wilson. At the New York stock exchange, there was noted a bullish dealing in the victor's shares. Boeing's competitor, the General Dynamics company, was also not offended by the Pentagon: it received an order to produce two other versions of the cruise missile -- the sea-based and ground-based versions.

For a long time the ground-based version was viewed as a secondary sector in the cruise missile program. But in 1979, at a session of the NATO Council in Brussels, under pressure from Washington, a decision was made to deploy on the territory of Western Europe 464 Tomahawk ground-based cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missiles.

The nuclear means of the theater of military actions (as the American strategists call Europe) occupy a special place in the plans of the American military. The high accuracy of the medium-range means, according to the "hawks" in the Pentagon, will make it possible to use them for nuclear strikes, which are called "surgical." However, what kind of "surgery" can we be discussing if the power of the nuclear warhead in an American cruise missile is 10 times that of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima?

The shifting of the strategic emphasis in the direction of medium-range nuclear means is linked with an increase in the search for a way out of the "nuclear blind alley" that the United States found itself under conditions of the strategic parity that has formed between the USSR and the United States.

Cruise missiles, in addition to Pershing-2 missiles as a means of delivering nuclear weapons to the European theater of military actions can, according to the concepts of American strategists, substantially change the strategic balance that has developed both on the USSR-U.S. level, and on the NATO-Warsaw Pact level. The threat of a nuclear conflict, in the opinion of the "hawks," hangs over Europe.

What does that mean?

Here are figures that Academician L. A. Il'in presented to the participants in a congress of physicians in Cambridge. Let us assume that one thousand nuclear bombs, each with a power of one megaton, have been dropped on Europe. Five hundred have exploded on the ground, and 500 in the air over the major cities. What will happen to the 671 million men, women, and children living between the Atlantic and the Ural Mountains?

There would be 167.7 million killed and 146 million wounded. . .

On the path of the carrying out of these sinister plans in Western Europe, a powerful wave of an antiwar movement has been building up. Its participants are demanding that the U.S. government reject the deployment of cruise missiles and other medium-range missiles.

As for the Soviet Union, it, in conformity with the Peace Program for the 1980's which was adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, is in favor of a broader series of measures to limit the arms race and to achieve disarmament. In L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions, concrete proposals were suggested for reducing the arms in Europe. Erecting reliable roadblocks on the path of saturating the world with cruise missiles and other types of mass-destruction weapons is a goal that conforms to the interests of all nations.

5075

CSO: 1807/85

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM100701 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Apparent text of speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered at 13 April 25th conference of the Moscow City Komsomol Organization]

[Text] Comrades.

Allow me, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, to cordially greet the delegates to the 25th conference of the Moscow City Komsomol Organization and to wish you and, through you, the komsomol members and all young Muscovites new achievements in labor, studies and social work.

This conference is summing up the komsomol organization's activity over the past 2 years and is an important event in the capital's sociopolitical life. This was well said in the report of the Moscow Komsomol City Committee, whose work during the period under review merits positive appraisal. The conference is being held at a time of nationwide struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the socioeconomic program of the 11th 5-year plan and a time of widespread preparations for a portentous event in the life of our motherland--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The time that has elapsed since the 26th party congress has convincingly demonstrated the lasting significance of its historic decisions and shown most definitely that the course elaborated by the congress is a true, Leninist course and that the congress propositions and conclusions are a reliable, scientifically substantiated guide to action.

All the economic, ideological, theoretical and political work of our party and its central committee is characterized by an innovatory approach, wisdom and farsightedness in pursuing domestic and foreign policy and in implementing the economic strategy for the 80's, whose ultimate goal is to enhance the Soviet people's well-being.

The party congress guidelines enjoyed creative development at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's program speech at the plenum defined specific ways to realize the national economic

tasks for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole and to further improve work efficiency and quality in all links of social production.

The recommendations and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the USSR 17th Trade Union Congress, at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR and at the meeting with that republic's leaders are of great significance for party, trade union and komsomol organizations in implementing the party's socioeconomic policy.

Responding to party decisions with practical deeds, Moscow's labor collectives under the leadership of party organizations are concentrating their efforts on the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges adopted and on achieving high end results at every workplace.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan attest that Muscovites have laid a good foundation for fruitful work in subsequent years. The city's industrial enterprises produced above-plan output worth hundreds of millions of rubles, including cultural, domestic and household goods worth \$130 million. The entire increase in the production volume was secured through higher labor productivity. More than 40 percent of the products subject to certification were awarded the state seal of quality. Production of a considerable number of new highly productive machines, machine tools, instruments and consumer goods was started up. Moscow enterprises are being modernized and retooled on a wide scale.

Construction organizations commissioned new production capacities and many apartment blocks, schools and cultural and domestic projects, collectives of scientific establishments and transport, municipal services, trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises coped with the set tasks. Sectors of the city's economy are working stably this year, too. The plan for the first quarter was fulfilled in all the main indicators.

For their great successes achieved in the all-union socialist competition last year the city of Moscow, the Baumanskiy and Perovskiy rayons and more than 100 enterprises and organizations were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. Some 4 rayons and 25 labor collectives were declared winners of the socialist competition for the RSFSR.

These successes are the result of the Muscovites' selfless labor and of the great organizational and political work of party, Soviet, economic, trade union and komsomol organizations.

A weighty contribution to the common achievements was made by komsomol members and young people, who today make up more than 30 percent of the capital's working class, as well as a significant proportion of working people in all sectors of physical production, science and culture and the services sphere. Many of them set examples of a conscientious attitude work and are leading production workers and innovators and socialist competition winners.

Allow me to express to you and to all young Muscovites cordial gratitude for your shock work in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and to wish you new labor successes.

Comrades. Complex and responsible tasks face the city party organization, the komsomol and all Moscow's working people this year. They are associated, above all, with ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the strenuous plan targets and high socialist pledges adopted by Muscovites.

In industry the entire increase in the output volume is to be secured through higher labor productivity, there is to be a considerable increase in the production of articles in the top quality category, and work is to be intensified on the specialization of Moscow enterprises in the production of output of the highest technical standard. It is necessary to enhance the efficiency of capital construction, improve the use of all forms of transport and implement measures to further strengthen the ties of science with production.

Measures are to be implemented to make rational use of existing labor, material and energy resources, to seek out and commission all internal economic reserves and to step up the struggle against mismanagement and waste.

The plans provide for the expansion of consumer goods production, an improvement in the quality of housing construction and the further development of the trade, public catering and consumer and medical services networks. The achievement of these aims will make it possible to considerably improve Muscovites' working and living conditions and leisure and will serve the cause of realizing the party's social program.

The successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges requires intensified political and organizational work. It must help to ensure that every working person in the capital, in whatever sector he works--and this applies directly to young people--is aware that the success of the 5-year plan depends, in the final analysis, on his daily productive labor.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 17th Trade Union Congress, particularly great significance now attaches to "creative initiatives and innovations aimed at improving labor productivity, making rational use of the latest achievements of science and technology, saving resources and improving quality." It is the chief task of komsomol members and young people to take an active part in resolving these problems and in building communism.

The competition with the motto "60 shock labor weeks to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" is widespread in the city's collectives, and preparations for a Lenin communist subbotnik are being completed. Many enterprises and leading production workers have adopted pledges to complete the annual plan targets by the 65th anniversary of great October and the targets for the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan by 30 December 1982.

We must try to ensure that young production workers are in the vanguard of this competition, that any useful youth initiative is supported in all the city's komsomol organizations and that every youth collective works without laggards.

It should be pointed out that a certain section of youth has a careless attitude to labor and allows spoilage in work and overconsumption of raw materials, fuel and supplies. There are still many violations of labor discipline among young people, and cadre turnover is high. Komsomol organizations must step up young people's struggle for high labor efficiency and economies at every workplace.

It is necessary to set up more komsomol and youth teams and give them all possible assistance in achieving high results in their work. It is necessary to promote the broad transfer of these teams to financially autonomous forms of labor organization and incentives which, by decision of the party, are to be the chief forms in the 11th 5-year plan. Out of more than 12,000 komsomol and youth collectives only approximately 3,500 are yet working according to the financial autonomy method. As you see, there are large reserves here. They must be brought more actively into the struggle to improve work efficiency and quality.

In conjunction with party and trade union organizations and economic leaders more care must be shown for the vocational and general educational growth of young people, for satisfying their needs and requirements and for creating conditions for highly productive labor, studies and sensible leisure, that is, it is necessary really to ensure that young cadres are tied to production.

The report of the city's Komsomol Committee and the delegates' speeches spoke in detail about the work of komsomol organizations in fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions connected with more actively involving young people in resolving very important national economic tasks.

The party has always supported the noble desire of youth for what is new and unknown, the desire to be where things are harder and where the fate of our plans is decided. Patronage of the country's major new construction projects has become such a task for the komsomol.

The city's komsomol members now exercise patronage over 62 very important construction projects. On komsomol passes thousands of the capital's young men and women are participating in opening up and developing the West Siberian territorial production complex and oil and gas deposits, constructing the Baykal-Amur main railroad and erecting very important projects in the city. Student construction detachments alone have assimilated capital investments worth more than R450 million in 5 years. It is necessary to further develop and improve this important form of involving young people in affairs of state importance and to improve the labor and moral tempering of youth. Our glorious youth, our glorious komsomol must be everywhere in the difficult sectors of our great construction.

Comrades.

The komsomol organizations must increase the responsibility of every komsomol member for fulfilling his basic obligation to society and try to ensure that young people are deeply aware of the high patriotic meaning of their work and its connection with strengthening the motherland's might. It is necessary to develop socialist competition among young workers and employees and the movement for a communist attitude to work and to fulfill well the motto "shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity by young people for the 11th 5-year plan." The duty of every young worker and production worker is to make his own contribution to fulfilling the targets of 1982 and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Moscow young people must take an active part in carrying out technical progress, in resolving the tasks of modernizing enterprises, mechanizing and automating production and introducing industrial robots and manipulators to replace people's manual labor, constantly increase labor efficiency, and set new production records.

It is necessary to ensure more concrete and energetic participation by komsomol organizations and all young people in improving the state of affairs in transportation, on which the efficient working of the city's economy as a whole depends to a large extent.

Young people working in construction require special care and attention from the city komsomol organization. Many of them are not Muscovites, and it is difficult for them to settle down in the capital's bustling rhythm. In the last 6 years alone over 280,000 new workers--mainly young people--have come into the Moscow gorispolkom construction organizations. Only 16 percent of the newcomers have undergone training in vocational and technical schools, the remainder having acquired professional skills at their workplaces. Some 31,000 young construction workers do not have secondary education, many of them do not study anywhere and they are not provided with the conditions for acquiring general educational and professional knowledge. The everyday life and leisure of young people in workers' hostels and sometimes at their places of work is inadequately organized.

We must not become reconciled to all this. The duty of the komsomol organizations is to persistently improve the training of young construction workers, to improve their education and training, to transmit to them the rich experience of older workers and the glorious traditions of the capital's working class and to show more concern for improving their working, living and leisure conditions.

Young people in scientific research and planning and design organizations take an active part in implementing the party's course toward accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying production. Every seventh city komsomol member works in this sphere. This is a great force.

The komsomol organizations must involve young people more actively in resolving major scientific problems and practical issues connected with modernizing and technically refitting enterprises, implementing creative

cooperation contracts between production and scientific collectives and further developing rationalizers' and inventors' work. Young people must play a leading role in carrying out the technical revolution.

In Moscow's conditions komsomol patronage of the consumer services sphere is of special significance. Though in the past 4 years over 15,000 people have been sent to trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises on komsomol travel warrants, there are still many unexploited reserves here. Questions of creating komsomol-youth collectives are being resolved too slowly and cooperation between komsomol trade organizations and enterprises producing consumer goods are not developing strongly enough.

Much remains to be done to improve work with creative youth. It is necessary to seek more effective forms of fostering in young artistic workers an active life stance, political culture, a conscious approach to the topical problems of today and a high degree of responsibility for the ideological and artistic standard of works created. The komsomol must show more concern to ensure the participation of creative youth in the aesthetic education of Muscovites, propaganda of the Soviet way of life and the development of ties between creative organizations and labor collectives.

In all sectors of communist creation and education, innovativeness, initiative and a striving to be of great benefit to the country and the people must be displayed. Only thus can the high responsibility be cultivated which the party demands of the young generation. The party believes in the inexhaustible strength and the creative intellect of young people and pins great hopes on them in the task of successfully continuing the great cause of communist building.

Comrades. The communist education of Soviet youth has always been and remains the chief goal of all the komsomol's work.

At the Third Komsomol Congress, V.I. Lenin placed before young people the task of "studying communism." The propositions of this behest of Lenin as they relate to the conditions of building communism and of scientific-technical and social progress have been creatively developed in party congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches.

To study communism today means being an active participant in communist building, working selflessly for the common good and striving constantly to master general educational and professional knowledge and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

This means studying Marxist-Leninist theory profoundly and creatively and fostering in oneself firm ideological conviction, class-consciousness, loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party and the working class and intransigence toward alien ideologies and the enemies of communism.

This also means taking an active part in public life, mastering the skills of managing production and public affairs and always defending the interests of society, the people and the state. It means maintaining the norms of communist morals and ethics by personal example and constantly enriching one's spiritual level.

To study communism today means educating oneself in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, promoting the strengthening of our motherland's might, cherishing the moral and political unity of our society above all else. Strengthening the people's friendship and being intransigent toward any manifestations of nationalism. It means always being ready to devote all one's strength and one's life if necessary, to the cause of defending the socialist motherland, to the happiness of its people and to the cause of communism.

The komsomol organizations must educate young people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fraternal friendship among the USSR peoples, and friendship with the socialist countries' peoples and with all fighters for the cause of peace and freedom, in the spirit of the international class solidarity of working people.

The capital's communists are firmly convinced that the komsomol members and all young Muscovites, true to the behests of great Lenin, will worthily continue the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generations and continue the glorious Leninist cause.

Our youth are our replacement, our future. It is they who are the heirs to the achievements and gains of Soviet society, to the wealth of its spiritual culture. Young people have broad opportunities to receive education, acquire a profession and carry out their life vocation.

The school years are an important stage in the formation of a young person's personality. Concern for the schools and for improving the work of the pioneer organizations is the responsible task of the komsomol. However, not all komsomol organizations work in close contact with teaching collectives to train literate and well-educated people. Unity between training and education and a correct professional orientation of children and adolescents are not always ensured. Some school leavers have a disrespectful attitude to work.

Educational work to temper the young generation must be structured in such a way that each future citizen of the land of Soviets consciously forms in himself from childhood an internal need to work conscientiously in a communist way and learns to value and respect the working man.

The system of vocational and technical education occupies a special place in training cadres for the economy. Suffice it to say that over 40,000 young production workers pur out of the city's 198 schools every year into the ranks of the working class.

At the same time there are still considerable difficulties in staffing schools, results and professional training of students are poor, and there are still many violations of public order.

All questions of the life of the vocational and technical schools--admissions of young people, improvement of the teaching process, the organization of practice, the use of graduates in production--must be resolved with the participation of the school and base enterprise komsomol organizations. We must ensure that the construction of new and the modernization of existing establishments are shock komsomol construction sites, take care that only the best-trained komsomol members are sent to be masters of production training and, together with the teaching collectives, increase the standard of general educational and vocational training of students in the system of vocational and technical education.

It is necessary to improve the work of the komsomol in the city's vuzes and technical colleges, where hundreds of thousands of people are studying. Firm ideological conviction, professional skill, the ability to organize the work of the collective, high culture and broad erudition--these are the qualities which must distinguish the modern specialist.

The party attaches great significance to the conscious participation of young people in sociopolitical life and believes in their strength and potential. It considers it the very important job of the whole party and the whole people to carry out the task set by Lenin of the communist education of youth, "the education of a generation capable of finally realizing communism." It is the duty of komsomol members to justify the party's high trust and to foster themselves as true communists and fighters for mankind's bright future.

Comrades. For more than 10 years the city party organization and Moscow's working people, including komsomol members and youth, have been working to implement the task of tremendous political and practical significance set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, task of turning the capital into a model communist city.

A great deal has been done in the period that has elapsed. Approximately 140 of the city's enterprises and organizations have now been awarded the title of "model." In addition to great successes in production activity and in improving people's working and living conditions and leisure, these collectives are characterized by high efficiency in political education work.

An organic part of this work is the education of Muscovites, and young people above all, in the spirit of the moral principles of a resident of a model communist city. The komsomol raykoms and komsomol organizations which have confined themselves to a short-term campaign to propagandize moral principles and which poorly influence the processes of fostering high moral qualities in young Muscovites and underestimate the strength of public opinion and the personal example of komsomol activists were rightly criticized today.

As you know, cases of drunkenness, hooliganism, theft, foul language and a consumerist attitude to society have not yet been eradicated among young people and even komsomol members. Many criminally punishable offenses are still committed by young people.

It is necessary to struggle resolutely against these phenomena, strengthen the education of youth and adolescents on the basis of moral principles not only in labor collectives but also at places of residence, and more frequently analyze and discuss these questions at the komsomol gorkom and raykoms and at komsomol meetings.

In the work of komsomol organizations on the moral education of youth constant use must be made of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands" and "reminiscences." On turning to these works young people grasp with their mind and heart the lessons of struggle and creation and learn to be real political fighters for the party's cause and patriots of the socialist homeland.

Special attention must be devoted to the patriotic and international education of youth. This was emphasized with new force in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation."

We are satisfied that young Muscovites are characterized by high labor and social activeness, ideological maturity and a firm life stance. Unfortunately, there is still a section of youth which, although insignificant, displays civic passiveness, indifference and political unconcern. Its being educated and well-informed sometimes goes hand in hand with political naivete.

Our class enemies are seeking to exert a corrupting influence on the Soviet people's awareness. Here they gamble, above all, on youth, and particularly on that section which has not received real political training.

Under the conditions of the intensifying ideological struggle in the international arena it is necessary to enhance political vigilance, increase attention to carrying out counterpropaganda and teach youth to evaluate facts and phenomena from the positions of the working class, the leading force in our society. The struggle against bourgeois ideology must be more offensive, concrete and uncompromising.

Imperialism, primarily American imperialism, is fanning the arms race and preparing for war. It is the lofty duty of komsomol organizations still more purposefully to carry out the military-patriotic education of youth and prepare it for service in the ranks of the armed forces and to foster courage, willpower and readiness for great achievements in young people. It is necessary to familiarize youth more widely with the Soviet Army's heroic traditions, the present-day military life of Soviet servicemen, combat hardware and weapons and to organize mass military-patriotic measures. In conjunction with the dosaaf and sports organizations it is necessary to create all the conditions for young people to master military knowledge, for sporting exercise, for passing "ready for labor and defense" norms and for the comprehensive preparation of every young person to defend the motherland. The motherland's defense is youth's sacred duty.

Comrades. The komsomol is our party's militant assistant and reliable reserve. Its strength lies in the party's leadership.

The city party organization entrusts the komsomol with responsible matters, supports young people's useful initiatives and shows concern for strengthening the party nucleus among komsomol cadres. More than 46,000 young communists are now working in the city's komsomol organizations. They head approximately 60 percent of primary komsomol organizations, and many have been elected onto komsomol committees and bureaus. It is pleasing to note that Muscovite komsomol members make up three-fourths of the new reinforcement for the city party organization.

The holding of this conference completes the report and election campaign in the city's komsomol organization. The meetings and conferences which have been held have shown the high standard of the komsomol organizations' work and helped to improve the qualitative composition of the elected aktiv. During the reports and elections many businesslike proposals and critical remarks have been voiced aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings.

The komsomol gorkom and raykoms must analyze the results of the reports and elections in depth, organize the implementation of the proposals which have come in, and constantly inform the komsomol organizations of progress in their fulfillment. It is important to engage more specifically in the training and education of komsomol cadres, to help them in mastering the skills of organizational and political work, and to enhance their responsibility for their specific assignments.

The activity of the komsomol primary organizations must be persistently improved and their role enhanced in educating young people and resolving all the important tasks facing the collective. The main thing is to render them more specific aid, to seek to ensure that all projected measures and pledges are carried through and produce tangible results.

It is necessary persistently to enhance the importance of komsomol meetings in the life of the primary organizations, to submit the most topical problems of interest to young people for their discussion, and to ensure that every meeting is a real school for komsomol members' education. In their practical activity the komsomol committees and bureaus must reach every komsomol member and develop his initiative and activeness in production and social affairs.

Komsomol members, like communists, have just one privilege--always to be in the front line, where things are hard, where you are most needed for the common cause. And it is a great joy to be in the front ranks of the fighters for communism. But it is not given free. It is won by persistent labor, study and education. Allow me, comrades, to wish you great successes in this struggle.

Comrades. The party's constant concern for and attention to young people have resulted in great achievements in their education in a communist spirit. We have good young people, they are worthily continuing the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. Young Muscovites are

making a great contribution to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan and 1982 targets and socialist pledges and to the successful implementation of national economic plans in industry, transport, construction, municipal services, scientific institutions and the consumer services sphere.

All this attests that the Moscow komsomol is daily confirming its loyalty to Lenin's behests and the Communist Party cause.

Allow me to express confidence that the capital's komsomol members and young people will augment their contribution to the struggle to fulfill the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets and to ensure the triumph of the great communist ideals.

CSO: 1800/579

ZAGLADIN: REAL SOCIALISM STILL THE TOUCHSTONE

PM201147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Book review by V. Markov: "In the Struggle for the Future"]

[Text] We are living in a tempestuous and fascinating time. Before our eyes a radical turnabout in human life--from its prehistory, as K. Marx put it, to its history proper--is taking place. In the 20th century mankind's past, represented by the capitalist system with its sophisticated exploitation of the working masses and imperialist coercion of scores of peoples, and its future--the socialism which was born in the flames of proletarian revolution--have come face to face. As V.V. Zagladin rightly points out in his book (note), (V.V. Zagladin: "Socialist Society's Historic Mission" [Istoricheskaya Missiya Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 158 pp.), questions bearing on the nature of socialism and its place in human history are therefore central to the current ideological and political struggle.

The author demonstrates that carrying out socialist transformations and further improving the new society are all modern ways of performing the working class epoch-making mission and are a specific element of that mission. The attitude of representatives of any political force or ideological trend to real socialism and to the difficult and innovatory work of consolidating and developing the new society is therefore the touchstone of their true class position.

The book compares the gains of real socialism with what the capitalist system has achieved in the context of a broad spectrum of fundamental problems relating to social development and poses that most devastating of questions for bourgeois ideologists and other "critics" of real socialism chiming in with the antisocialist propaganda chorus: What does socialism, in contrast to capitalism, actually do for the broadest working masses and the working man?

This is the root of the historical argument between socialism and capitalism. By abolishing private ownership's domination of the instruments and means of production, socialism frees labor from every and any form of exploitation, paves the way for the establishment of universal social justice and takes the crucial step from the nominal equality of bourgeois democracy to actual socialist equality.

Marhsalling a mass of different facts and polemizing with bourgeois and revisionist "critics" of socialism, the author presents solid arguments showing the tremendous promise held out by socialism for solving supremely important socioeconomic, political and cultural problems and for safeguarding the working masses' vital interests.

This is also demonstrated by the themes explored in the chapters explaining socialist society's historic mission. Taking the liberation of labor as his starting point, the author shows the humanity of socialism's aims and the nobility of the means of achieving those aims. The new order has given the working man confidence in the future and the opportunity to steadily improve the quality of his life through honest labor, and opened the way to education and culture and to all-round individual development. The truth about real socialism and its advantages and about this new human lifestyle is a supremely important weapon in the fight against bourgeois and revisionist lies and slander and a powerful means of educating and rallying all revolutionary and progressive forces in the capitalist countries.

We all know just how important the problems of democracy and the exercise of human rights have become in the ideological struggle of today. Socialism's gains in this sphere are summed up in Lenin's formula: "The same masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, are equal in law but by thousands of tricks and dodges are barred from taking part in political life and from exercising democratic rights and freedoms are now beginning to make a regular, essential and decisive contribution to the democratic running of the state." (Complete Works, Vol 37, p 500) The reality of advanced socialism and the practical experience of the Soviet state of the whole people shows that the CPSU has been steering the development of our society's political system along a reliable Leninist course, increasing the masses' social activieness and involving increasingly broad strata of the working people in management.

In this, the year which marks the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation it is also fitting to remember that it was socialism which for the first time in history resolved one of the most complex questions of global significance--the nationalities question. The CPSU Central Committee resolution devoted to the jubilee points out: "No other state in history could have done so much in such a short time for the comprehensive development of nations and nationalities as the USSR--the socialist fatherland of all our peoples."

The historic mission of socialism, which is opening up more and more opportunities for the progress of society and the individual and showing the peoples of the nonsocialist world the right road--a road made smoother by a wealth of practical experience--to a better future, is demonstrated no less clearly and forcefully by its direct influence on contemporary world development--as, for example, in the solution of the socioeconomic, scientific, technical and ecological problems currently facing mankind. These problems are also analyzed in another of the author's books--"Current Global Problems: Scientific and Social Aspects"--which he cowrote with I.T. Frolov (Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1981).

The book under review convincingly demonstrates that the consistent and unswerving campaign waged by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries for lasting peace and to prevent military catastrophe is inextricably linked with its support for all contemporary revolutionary and progressive movements. The greater the strength and the closer the unity of the anti-imperialist front, the stronger the cause of a just and democratic world peace and the firmer the peoples' security. The peace program for the 80's proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the constructive new Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and Intashkent provide a good basis for a switch in international affairs from confrontation to peaceful cooperation and for creating conditions more favorable to the campaign for the peoples' freedom.

At a time when imperialism's most aggressive circles are trying to reverse the course of history, threatening the very existence of human society, it is socialism which is the firmest guarantee that mankind's future will not be cut short and, moreover, that it will be a bright one. But this has to be fought for. The book "Socialist Society's Historic Mission" outlines the main areas of that fight and explains the enormous importance of the decisions of the 26th Congress of Lenin's party to its success. Victory is guaranteed by the cohesion of all present-day revolutionary forces in the task of fulfilling the working class' epoch-making mission and in the fight to consolidate world socialism's positions, further develop socialist transformations, and achieve peace and social progress.

CSO: 1800/579

SUPSOV PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

PM111457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Excerpts] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin on 4 May under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Addressing the session, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that elections will be held in the year of our multinational state's portentous jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet republics reflect the population's multinational composition and it is thus important that all nations should be duly represented in state organs taking strict account of each person's professional and ideological-moral qualities. It is necessary to make maximum use of the labor enthusiasm generated by the election preparations to fulfill the 11th 5-year plan targets and to make skillful use of tried and tested forms and methods of organizational work to further increase working people's creative activity.

A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution advises union republic Supreme Soviet presidiums to pay attention to establishing all the necessary conditions for the active work of electoral commissions taking account of the particular features of the present election campaign connected with the simultaneous holding of elections to local Soviets and people's courts. Local Soviets must ensure the strict accounting, generalization and implementation of electors' instructions approved by preelection meetings and the prompt examination of citizens' proposals and comments expressed at working people's meetings on the reports of ispolkoms, local Soviet and people's judges.

Local Soviet ispolkoms, organs of justice and other law enforcement organs are charged with adopting measures to further intensify work on the clarification among the population of measures aimed at implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of economic and social development, improving socialist democracy and comprehensively strengthening law and order.

Participating in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.A. Yasnov, A.F. Vatchenko, I.Ye. Polyakov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, S.N. Imashev, P.G. Gilashvili, K.A. Khalilov, A.S. Barkauskas, I.P. Kalin and M. Kholov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.I. Konotop and M.Z. Shakirov, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; S.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee planning and finance organs section; and leading workers of the USSR and RSFSR councils of ministers and a number of ministries and departments.

CSO: 1800/579

PONOMAREV BOOK ON CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

PM300935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Prof O. Kutafin, Dr of juridical sciences, under the rubric "Among Books": "Constitution of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] The new USSR constitution has now been alive, functioning and working for more than 4 years, demonstrating its great creative force. Study of the constitution, assimilation of its principles and knowledge of its provisions are an essential constituent part of fostering high political culture in every citizen and an important factor in the successful and consistent implementation of the USSR fundamental law.

Everyone--workers in party and state organs, economic leaders, members of public organizations and labor collectives, and every USSR citizen--must know the constitution. Therefore propaganda and explanation of the constitution's provisions are of great significance.

A book published at the Political Literature Publishing House--the first political and legal commentary on the country's fundamental law in Soviet juridical science--is a distinctive "guide" to the articles of the 1977 USSR constitution. It is entitled "The USSR Constitution: A Political and Legal Commentary" (Onstitutsiya SSR: Politiko-Pravovoy Kommentariy), under the general editorship of, and with an introduction by, B.N. Ponomarev (Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1982, 398 pages). It not only illumines in detail the legal and juridical aspect of each of the constitution's provisions but also reveals their political and ideological significance.

Relying on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the state and on comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the book's authors give a multifaceted description of the essence and significance of the 1977 USSR constitution as a true manifesto of developed socialism.

The USSR fundamental law is the most important long-term state legal document ensuring the further development of socialist democracy and opening up wide scope for its improvement. The new Soviet constitution graphically confirms that the society of developed socialism has become a society of constantly developing democracy.

One of the most important features of the Soviet constitution as the constitution of a new type of state is the fact that it devotes great attention to the legal consolidation of the foundations of the socialist social and state system. The authors of the commentary convincingly show that the new fundamental law not only preserves this feature of all Soviet constitutions but also considerably expands the framework of the constitutional regulation of the life of the socialist society.

The concept of developed socialism elaborated through the efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal parties became a reliable theoretical and methodological basis for improving the constitutional norms of the socialist state of the whole people.

The book reveals the principled importance of the provisions on the political system of society, which were introduced into the USSR constitution for the first time. It shows the special role which our state of the whole people plays in this system and analyzes the dialectic of its ties with other links of the political system. It is precisely the close and constantly growing connection between society and the state, reflected in the fundamental law, that creates conditions for the gradual evolution of socialist statehood into social communist self-government.

The political and legal commentary on the constitution contains a detailed description of the CPSU's leading and directing role and clearly reflects the party's actual place in the Soviet society and state and the further enhancement of its role in the leadership of communist building.

The book thoroughly analyzes the articles in the second section of the USSR constitution, which governs relations between the state and the individual. Under the conditions of the developed socialist society their interests by and large coincide. And this is why relations between the state and the individual under socialism are harmonious in nature and reflect the spirit of comradeship and collectivism.

The commentary graphically shows that the building of developed socialism in our country determined the considerable improvement in the provisions of the country's fundamental law on the rights, freedoms and duties of Soviet citizens. The 1977 USSR constitution convincingly showed that the concepts of man's freedom, democracy and social justice are filled with real substance only under the conditions of socialism.

Mature socialism demonstrates the indissoluble connection between the development and deepening of socialist democracy and the flowering and rapprochement of all the country's nations and nationalities. The USSR constitution serves to further strengthen the alliance principles of the multinational state, organically combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism and contributes to the further strengthening of the friendship of the country's nations and nationalities and to their steady rapprochement. The 1977 USSR fundamental law, the book points out, confirmed the Leninist principles of the national state system enshrined in previous Soviet constitutions. At the

same time the current USSR constitution also reflected the considerable strengthening of the union republics' unity and strengthened guarantees of their sovereign rights.

The fundamental idea in all the Soviet constitutions is Lenin's thesis on the Soviets as the political basis of our state. Revealing the substance of the provisions of the USSR fundamental law devoted to the representative Soviet organs, the book's authors show that it developed further the democratic principles of the Soviets' formation and activity and provided for the strengthening of their role in resolving the most important questions in the life of the country. The preparations for the upcoming local Soviet elections provide further confirmation of the effectiveness of our constitutional principles.

Supplementing and concretizing our knowledge of Soviet statehood and its historical development, the political and legal commentary is an important step in the further popularization of the new Soviet constitution, the ideas of socialist legality and the fundamental, principled advantages of socialism. This book will be greeted with interest by readers.

CSO: 1800/550

PARTY CC ON INITIATIVE OF KHARKOVSKAYA OBLAST COLLECTIVES

PM111405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "on the initiative of the collectives of construction, installation and design organizations and the enterprises of Kharkovskaya oblast tractor and agricultural machine-building industry in mounting socialist competition in 1982 in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of capital construction plans and targets for the commissioning and startup of capacities and for the handover of housing and cultural and consumer installation."

The resolution approves the initiatives of the collectives of the construction and installation organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction's Kharkovpromostroy and Kharkovzhilstroy combines, and the S. Ordzhonikidze Kharkovskiy Tractor Plant Production Association, the Serp I Molot Kharkovskiy Motor-Building Production Association, the Kharkovskiy tractor engines plant, the Kupyanskiy foundry named for the 60th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, the Chuguyevskiy fuel apparatus plant named for the 26th CPSU Congress, the Dergachevskiy turbocompressors plant and the State Institute for the Designing of Tractor Plants and Agricultural Machine-Building Plants under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--which collectives have adopted socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of capital construction plans and the targets for the commissioning and startup of production capacities and the handover of housing and cultural and consumer installations.

This will enable the creation of design capacities for the production of the high-powered T-150K tractors at the Kharkovskiy tractor plant and the oblast enterprises cooperating with it to be completed in 1982.

It is recommended that union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms mount broad organizational and political work to disseminate the initiative of the collectives of Kharkovskaya oblast construction organizations and tractor and agricultural

machine-building enterprises and to involve all participants in the construction and reconstruction of agricultural machine-building enterprises in the socialist competition.

The editorial boards of central and local papers are instructed to publicize regularly the progress of the fulfillment of pledges to accelerate the construction and reconstruction of agricultural machine-building enterprises adopted by the working people of Kharkovskaya oblast and other krais and oblast of the country, and the experience of the leading production collectives and innovators in developing the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

CSO: 1800/579

REPORT ON LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM131453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov, G. Petrov, V. Senin: "Working Effectively, Creatively"]

[Text] Leningrad--Working intensively and purposefully to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Leningrad communists are striving to ensure the unity of organizational, economic and political education activity. Efforts are being focused on creating in collectives a favorable atmosphere in which each worker can work creatively and to maximum effect. It was from a stance of maintaining such an atmosphere everywhere and of guaranteeing the necessary conditions for productive work and the unconditional fulfillment of pledges that the participants in a Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom plenum discussed party organizations' tasks in improving collectives' labor and sociopolitical activeness in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

"Together with all Soviet people, Leningraders warmly approve the propositions and conclusions of the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th trade union congress and the celebrations in Uzbekistan," the keynote speaker said. "The program aims of confidently boosting the people's prosperity and intensifying the Soviet state's economic potential have been adopted by Leningraders as their unswerving guide and make it incumbent on us to pursue even more actively the party's course toward production intensification and the improvement of work efficiency and quality in every way."

The report and speeches noted that the joint efforts of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in developing collectives' creative activeness and in working people's communist education have become more effective. A large arsenal of means and methods of asserting an active life stance in urban and rural workers is being skillfully employed. This is evidenced in particular by the fact that 2.7 million Leningraders are taking part in competition to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-year plan ahead of schedule and to save resources in every way.

The desire to make a larger contribution to resolving the most important tasks in accelerating economic and social progress is the source of many valuable initiatives. The initiatives of the optical mechanics, "Svetlana" and "Pozitron" associations on raising technical standards and quality and reducing the time taken to develop and master equipment, and the initiative of the "elektrosila" workers, who decided that every new article they produced should bear the seal quality and that the entire increase in output in the current 5-year period should be secured without any increase in rolled metal consumption, are becoming increasingly widespread. The appeal of the collectives of the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant and the I.I. Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Institute Science and Production Association to ensure the planned increase in the volume of production and scientific research while at the same time reducing the number of workers has also been widely supported. Cooperation is developing between enterprises and organizations taking part in constructing the most important national economic installations, and the experience of cooperation among the sailors, railroad workers, motor transport workers and river workers of the Leningrad transportation terminal is being enriched. And recently the foremost workers--delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress--appealed to Leningraders to achieve higher indicators than previously envisaged in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of personal 5-year plans. The patriotic initiative was supported by 750,000 workers and over 15,000 collectives in industry, agriculture and transportation.

Recently the party Obkom bureau approved the initiative of a large group of enterprises and construction organizations. By concentrating forces and resources on the most important startup projects and more rapidly supplying design estimates, industrial equipment and materials, they pledged to ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and startup of major capacities.

The speakers noted that the pledges in the jubilee year are high and crucial. There are about 500 models of new article to be developed and manufactured, the "60-Letiye SSSR," the first of a class of oceangoing roll-on, roll-off freighters, must be completed ahead of schedule, and 25 powerful rock excavators, large electric machines and other equipment must be supplied to miners. The Oblast's Sovkhozes will sell the state 190,000 quintals of potatoes and vegetables, 20,000 quintals of meat and about 30 million eggs over and above the target, and no less than 95 percent of arable and livestock products must be graded as first-class.

The active life stance and political maturity of collectives and of every worker are expressed in such actions and plans since conscientious and creative work is the main yardstick of merit and honor in our society.

The scientific standard of propaganda has improved. Integrated political days and "open letter days" have become standard practice. Sociological research has become an important instrument for studying public opinion. All this enables party organizations to gain better knowledge of people's moods and aspirations and to improve their work in communist education.

At the same time, the plenum said, by no means everything has been done yet. Not only must experience be generalized but shortcomings and omissions must be interpreted critically too. It is infeasible to resolve large-scale complex tasks without making use of progressive ideas in the sphere of equipment and technology and of production and labor organization, without breaking with customary conceptions and without displaying a creative attitude to work and that means without struggling against old ways which hinder progress. It is extremely necessary, in industry, to consolidate the trend toward the faster growth of labor productivity by comparison with the growth in the volume of production; in agriculture, to create a reliable fodder base; and in construction, to commission 130 important projects this year alone and to increase the contribution made to implementing all-union, sector and territorial comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

The practice of many collectives is evidence precisely of such an approach to the matter. The "Kiorovskiy Zavod", for instance, has created a specialized section with 20 machining centers, which has increased labor productivity fivefold and has released a large number of machine tool operators and tool-makers. The "Prod mash" Association, at the suggestion of communist A. Maslennikov, has begun to use powder metallurgy articles. As a result, the need for machine tool operators has diminished and over 20 tons of rolled metal are saved annually. Unfortunately, the plenum noted, such a genuinely thrifty attitude to urgent problems is still not dominant everywhere.

Great attention was paid at the plenum to further improving the quality of goods. And this is understandable. Probably nothing so reflects a Peron's attitude to work as the quality of the product he is involved in producing.

Communists have increased the attention paid to saving metal, fuel and electricity. Foremost experience must be used without delay, the keynote speaker and other speakers said, especially as the city and oblast collectives still include some that work uneconomically and allow great losses.

The prime obligation of party committees must be concern for reducing output prime cost and increasing production profitability. This task equally faces the agroindustrial complex. All elements of the food production process must continue to be improved and the material and technical base of agricultural, procurement and processing enterprises must continue to be strengthened.

In resolving economic and social tasks a great deal depends on the leaders. They must display initiative, fulfill their functions efficiently, not wait for special instructions, still less delegate to others what they themselves are supposed to do. The plenum participants sharply criticized the practice of amending plans and parasitical attitudes.

Progressive forms of collective work must be further disseminated and improved, more attention must be paid to the qualitative aspect when organizing teams, and the role of the foreman as direct organizer of production and educator must be increased. The speakers ordered an intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena.

A subject of special concern for communists is the education of the rising generation. In his youth a person must learn to work conscientiously, to acquire a taste for knowledge and to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood and genuine values from bogus values, the plenum said.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its politburo and comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Leningrad communists and workers of the city and oblast, purposefully increasing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of collectives and every worker, will increase their contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements.

CSO: 1800/550

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AIDES HOLD MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM230845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] The participants in an all-union conference of best investigators of prosecutor's office organs, which ended in Moscow 15 April, generalized work experience.

O.V. Soroka, USSR deputy general prosecutor, delivered a report on the tasks of further improving the work of the investigative apparatus in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The conference participants outlined measures to improve work organization and to ensure closer cooperation between prosecutor's office investigators and internal affairs organs and the public.

Special attention was devoted to questions of intensifying the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, mismanagement, overstating of performance data and other violations of state discipline. The eradication of antisocial phenomena such as drunkenness and hooliganism was also discussed.

Participating in the work of the conference were L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; and V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

CSO: 1800/550

ENTERPRISES' NEED FOR MORE INVOLVED LEADERSHIP

PM061525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Forming Ideological Conviction"]

[Excerpts] The formation of the new man is not only a very important goal but also an essential condition of success in communist building.

In past years much has been done to fulfill the tasks which have been set. Party organizations are asserting the comprehensive approach increasingly actively in their ideological activity and seeking with increasing persistence to combine ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organization and economic work. Combined political days and sociological studies on topical problems of concern to people have become part of the practice of the party committees of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Georgia and other republics, krays and oblasts. The restructuring effected in accordance with the 26th party congress instructions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of party study has had a beneficial effect on the atmosphere, quality and efficacy of studies in the political enlightenment system. There have been many good changes in mass political work at people's places of residence and in the activity of the information and propaganda media and many culture and art institutions and creative unions.

Success on this path attends above all those who do not rest on their laurels but boldly seek and try out new forms and methods most in accordance with people's interests and requirements, who set themselves specific tasks. For instance, by what ways and means has the Dnepropetrovsk Party Organization succeeded in recent years in reducing by over 25 percent working losses caused by absenteeism? First of all, with the aid of the sociological services, they made a careful study of the reasons for violations of labor discipline. Then they compiled a program of action which included a broad package of measures--from the improvement of transport, trade and consumer services and medical services for the population to the enhancement of the role of workers' meetings and comrades' courts and the intensification of ideological and moral education and the propaganda of legal and ethical knowledge. And, finally, the projected measures were implemented by the joint efforts of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic leaders and ideological aktiv.

We have before us a convincing example of the fusion of ideological, educational and organizational work, of the unity of word and deed. Unfortunately, this unity is not always attained. There are still many party committees and primary party organizations which continue to prefer to emphasize not the quality but the number and "resonance" of the measures carried out. Here their actual goal, the attainment of specific end results, is frequently lost from sight. For instance, in the leadership of socialist competition the main point is its actual progress, the living process of labor rivalry, its moral sense, and the revelation of everything new generated by people's daily creativity, energy and acumen. However, it is precisely this which sometimes goes unheeded, while all efforts are spent on the compilation and "showcasing" of pledges.

In work with people it is necessary to eliminate more resolutely elements of formalism, arrogance, and a "paperwork" style of leadership. In the Tselinograd Antierosian Equipment Association many workers do not know the names of the party committee secretary, chief engineer or deputy director and do not remember when the director himself last met the collective. This fact was cited at a recent Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum. Formalism and indifference are intolerable in ideological education work. They lower the effectiveness of work among the masses, generate passiveness and in some cases can create the ground for the penetration of alien views and sentiments.

Constantly being in the midst of people and not in the midst of papers, living by the same concerns as working people--this call of the party's directly concerns every communist, komsomol member and fighter on the ideological front. Our paramount task should be the creation everywhere, in production and daily life, of an atmosphere and sociopsychological and moral climate in which the Soviet person's best qualities and character traits are revealed most fully.

CSO: 1800/579

BOOKS ON REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS REVIEWED

PM031533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Book review by V. Korionov: "Invincible Process"]

[Text] The assertion of socialism as a world system has caused profound changes in the life of mankind. "There is no country or group of countries, no ideological or political trends," comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "which has not experienced the influence of socialism to some degree. That is the reality of the late 20th century."

Revolutionary changes have become the main content of our time. The path of the development of the revolutionary process and socialist transformation is varied, complex and hard. How this process proceeds, its gist, its successes, difficulties and prospects, the present-day strategy and tactics of the communist parties of various countries--the revelation of these and other topical issues is one of the prime tasks for Soviet socialists. A new work on whose publication scientific workers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences have embarked--"Problems of the World Revolutionary Process"--promises to make a definite contribution to this work.*

The first edition of this publication has been produced. It opens with an article by academician B.N. Ponomarev revealing the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress which defined the prospect of Soviet society's development and the party's international activity at the present stage.

The profound correctness of the course of the CPSU, which is consistently guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching in its activity, is particularly evident in the atmosphere of the aggravation of the class struggle within the capitalist countries and in the international arena as a whole. The world today cannot be understood, explained or transformed without Leninism. It is no accident that the ideologists of anticommunism are trying by any means to wrest the communist movement from Leninism.

*Problemy Mirovogo Revolyutsionnogo Protsessa. Moscow, Mysl Publishing House 1981.

The authors of the anthology show how the communist parties, guided by Marxism-Leninism, are resolving the most complex tasks set before the working class and working masses of our era. During this struggle the theory of scientific socialism, which absorbs the increasingly diverse experience of the peoples' struggle for social and national liberation, is developing with historical practice. The cause of socialism is becoming the cause not only of the communists but also of the broadest circles of patriots and revolutionaries.

Using the example of various regions and countries the authors draw a picture of the developing world revolutionary process. The anthology sheds light also on some questions of the struggle of ideas in the world today. A special section is devoted to the analysis of a number of books on questions of the class and ideological struggle written by Soviet authors.

Yu. A. Krasin's new work is devoted to the same topic.* It examines the experience of the development of the world revolutionary process in a period when it is scaling qualitatively new heights. The author traces the features of the manifestation of the natural laws and trends of the revolutionary process in the seventies and analyzes questions which are animatedly discussed in the communist movement, the questions of democracy, the state and revolution, class and political alliances, the international and national elements in the revolutionary process and other questions. The book also investigates recent anticommunist theories and shows their total unsoundness.

The above-mentioned books confirm that Marxist-Leninist theory arms us with a genuine understanding of the natural laws of the world's revolutionary transformation.

*Yu. A. Krasin. The Present-Day Revolutionary Process (Revolyutsionnyy Protsess Sovremennosti) Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981.

CSO: 1800/550

'PRAVDA' WARNS AGAINST 'ANTI-MARXIST' VIEWS ON CULTURE

PM200959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Culture of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] Mankind has witnessed how more than 100 nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, rallied under the banner of Great October, have enriched the treasurehouse of socialist and world culture with their artistic and scientific discoveries. Yet before the revolution more than one-third of them had no written language and vegetated in obscurity. The new social system not only opened up the road to knowledge for the working people and gave them broad access to cultural assets, it also made them the direct creators of culture. The Russian language, voluntarily adopted by Soviet citizens as the language of international intercourse, has become an important factor in the fraternal unification of the USSR's peoples and their cultural exchanges and access to the spiritual wealth of world civilization.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress and other party documents define strategic directions in the sphere of cultural building. The party steadily follows a course of achieving correspondence between the country's socioeconomic development and the level of its spiritual culture, strengthening ties between literature and art and the people's life and increasing the social and ideological effectiveness and the social role of culture in general.

Soviet culture, which develops along the lines of communist party mindedness and a popular approach [narodnost], is a powerful factor for forming internationalist convictions in our country's citizens and educating them in the spirit of deep respect for all nations and ethnic groups and implacability toward vestiges of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. The very acute ideological struggle of the modern world demands political vigilance and a reliable Marxist-Leninist armor from the masters of culture.

Continuity with progressive artistic traditions and reliance on the spiritual experience of past generations of the working people are the law of cultural building in our socialist society. Soviet people follow with interest not only the course of development original [samobytnyy] cultures in the fraternal republics, but also the new, valuable elements contributed to mankind's spiritual treasurehouse by other countries and peoples of the world. This

responsiveness to all that is positive in the sphere of the achievements of the human spirit in no way removes the need to be guided by social class criteria in assessing the legacy of past eras and modern cultural phenomena. As ever Lenin's teaching on the two cultures, on the confrontation in the class society between the elements of leading democratic culture and bourgeois, reactionary culture retains all its force and significance for us. Intentional or unintentional deviation from the principles of this teaching is the road to serious ideological errors and the loss of correct orientation in the struggle of ideas in the international arena. Among the scientific and artistic intelligentsia any attempts to establish anti-Marxist ideas about a "single cultural stream" and to gloss over the opposition and struggle between progressive and reactionary trends in the history of the establishment and development of a particular people's culture or in contemporary world culture must be resolutely rebuffed.

Collectivism, which is the basis of the Soviet way of life, is manifested in many forms on the cultural front too. Creative unions, engendered by the need for workers in literature and art to pool their efforts both in resolving professional problems and in ensuring more effective participation in communist creation, are a school of civic spirit for the artistic intelligentsia. They make a great contribution to the organization of cultural exchange with the socialist community countries, the establishment of creative contacts with progressive artists throughout the world and the struggle for peace and social progress on our planet and against imperialism's ideological sabotage.

The increased scale and complexity of the tasks of cultural building make it incumbent on party committees to improve the standard of leadership of this most important sphere, display constant concern for the ideological tempering of creative cadres and make fuller use of the spiritual wealth accumulated by society to mold the personality to the new person and mobilize the masses' energy to successfully fulfill plans for the 11th 5-year plan.

Soviet culture is the culture of the people, for the people. That is its strength and the guarantee that it will go on flourishing.

CSO: 1800/550

BETTER SANCTIONS AGAINST ABSENTEEISM URGED

PM270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Sapov articles "Who Will Stop the Absentee"]

[Text] Barnaul--"Dear Editorial Board: Let me tell you of a case which I find impossible to understand. We took V. Labunin into our team from a neighboring sector. A rolling stone if ever there was one. The shop administration, tired of bothering with him, suggested that our collective exert an influence on Labunin. We have experience of this sort of thing. We agreed and, to put it bluntly, regretted it.

"The newcomer gave us trouble. He went absent not for 1 day, nor 2, but for a whole 3 months. In accordance with the law, V. Labunin ought to have been dismissed under Article 33 of the code of laws on labor. But we were given to understand that it was not possible to do this: Apparently you can't back out once you've begun. For instance, we wanted to assign the offender to carry shavings. But when it learned of this the administration said, You have no right, he's a skilled fitter. Must we mollycoddle absentees like this?"

This was the letter which the PRAVDA editorial board received from hero of socialist labor V. Lantsov, fitter team leader at the Altay Motor Building Association. At first we could not believe it: surely things were not really like this? Alas, they were. What is more, this was not an isolated case in the association where the letter writer works. Yu. Kapustin, A. Medvedev, V. Karkavin and several other workers did not appear at their machines for 2-3 months. Last year 1,840 man-days were lost at the enterprise because of absenteeism. The material loss from this is the same as if a sector of 40 men did not work for 2 months. I am not even mentioning the hidden losses of work time which are simply not recorded here.

So how does the administration assess such facts? I put this question to plant director V. Miloserdov, and he said:

"We have to put up with absentees. There are not enough workers, especially in summer. But nonetheless we fulfill the plan."

The plan can be fulfilled in various ways, including at any price. This is precisely what happened in the instrument production unit, for example, where uneven output and panic working are a normal phenomenon. And the reasons are the same: absenteeism and low labor discipline.

It cannot be said that there has been no struggle at all against this evil. Attempts are made to win the negligent workers round at all levels of management and at meetings, they are criticized in "flash" notices on notice-boards, by "Komsomol searchlight" members and in various people's control bulletins and pamphlets. Volunteers detain alcohol lovers at their workplaces and at the gate. But there is a great deal of superficiality in all this.

Even when it comes to the point of punishing the guilty, there is a defensive reflex at work in the administration: It does not want to appear worse than others in this respect. And so, you see, someone goes absent and he is rebuked for form's sake and let off.

This is what happened with worker S. Bogatov from the No 1 shop. The men had a meeting to pass judgement on the guilty party but the upshot was that they virtually pinned a medal on the offender's chest: "Considering S. Bogatov's conscientious attitude to work, we ask the administration to leave him in the collective pending a first warning."

But this was not his first misdemeanor. And there are people in the shop who have up to a dozen warnings and yet feel free.

The measures used against the guilty are more than lax. For some reason the comrades' court is avoided. Only 3 out of 133 absentees were discussed at its sessions during the year. And the foreman themselves give the absentees an easy time and even protect them: I'll keep quiet, but on Saturday be so kind as to come to work, they say. Thus, in January and February 15 people went absent in the shop. And on the timeboard there was a full entry until the shop trade union committee interfered.

But the shop leader I. Levin remained displeased with its actions. He even refused to give the correspondent the names of the foremen who connive with the absentee: "I examined them myself."

The communist V. Lantsov, who sounded the alarm, must be given his due. He is a principled man with initiative. His team is well known throughout the area. It works under the motto: "The collective is responsible for the state of labor discipline." V. Lantsov's team is one of the oldest in the association. Its members, of course, have changed but the approach to people remains the same: The best worker is a disciplined worker.

Lantsov has been landed with rolling stones before, but the atmosphere in the team has always helped to reeducate them. Apparently progress has even been noted with V. Labunin. When he got into trouble, he admitted his guilt and realized that that was the end of "freebooting" for him. For in this collective the principle is: If you offend you are responsible. The

slightest lateness or premature departure from work is regarded as an extraordinary happening. And if this were the case everywhere there would be far fewer violators of discipline.

Is there a chance of achieving this at the enterprise? Undoubtedly. The team form of labor organization, which actively influences rather lazy people and individualists, convinces one of this.

Now as never before, the role of labor collectives and of all public administrative institutions is increasing. But they need support. For what happened originally with this same V. Labunin? The team did not know how to punish him. Postpone his leave until the winter? But Labunin had had quite a good "holiday" already. And you will not disconcert him by depriving him of his "13th wage" [yearly bonus equivalent to extra month's pay] since while he was absent he was making his own private deals. You cannot assign him to unskilled labor either. It would be possible to put him lower down the waiting line for an apartment, but Labunin does not need a new home. And this is where his comrades were staggered: You cannot find measures to influence the offender.

It would seem that the state committee for labor and social problems and trade union organs must think out measures to tighten up the struggle against discipline offenders. It is difficult, for instance, to understand why absenteeism is counted toward length of service. The question of the expediency of issuing character references for discharges must also be studied. If a negligent person is given the appropriate written assessment when he is dismissed or transferred to other work, he will possibly rethink his behavior in this new job. Character references would doubtless help to create a more demanding atmosphere in labor collectives. And this means that work results will be better.

CSO: 1800/550

SIXTH EDITION OF CPSU HISTORY REVIEWED

PM261023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Unattributed review: "Following the Path of Struggle and Victories; On the Publication of the Sixth Edition of the 'History of the CPSU'"]

[Text] Fate assigned Soviet communists an enviable role--to be at the sources of the socialist transformation of life. The path to the pinnacles of social progress blazed by Lenin's party is a path of heroic struggle, hard trials and worldwide-historic victories for the working class, socialism and communism. That is why interest in our party's historical experience is so great. That is why we leaf through the glorious pages of its annals with such excitement.

A knowledge of the history of the CPSU not only elucidates the past, thus helping us to understand the present better, and enabling us to look into the future at the same time, it also serves as an active means of mobilizing Soviet people to the fulfillment of the tasks of communist building. It is also hard to overestimate the role of our party's history in the Soviet people's communist education.

The link between different eras, the continuity of the CPSU's Leninist course are particularly apparent just now. The 26th CPSU Congress which opened the annals of the very important historical events of the nineteen-eighties was an important epoch-making milestone in the life of the party, the entire Soviet people and the world communist and workers' movement. The congress documents and materials and above all the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are a model of the creative, innovatory approach to key problems of the development of Soviet society and to the processes taking place in the world and of the consideration given to our party's very rich historical experience.

The party's life and activity, including its diverse, fruitful political, ideological and organizational work on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum and the 23d-26th party congresses for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the sake of building

a communist society have been comprehensively elucidated in the textbook "The History of the CPSU" published in its sixth, supplemented edition.*

The textbook uses new party documents and takes into account observations made during its discussion. The book is supplemented by a chapter on the 26th CPSU Congress and an account of the main provisions of the new USSR constitution.

The book's pivotal, leading theme is the all-around exposition and revelation of the ideas and activity of V.I. Lenin, and an account of how the party is fulfilling his immortal behests. The CPSU's historical path is the embodiment of the organic unity of revolutionary theory and practice. And by its entire content and specific historical facts the book confirms this proposition.

The textbook reveals the specific nature and distinguishing features of each of the major stages on the path of Lenin's party in accordance with which its tasks, strategy and tactics and organizational forms of activity have altered. But at all stages of its development--in the struggle for the victory of the bourgeois-democratic and then socialist revolution and during the building of a new society--the party has elaborated and steered a political course based on Marxist-Leninist teaching and according with the interests of the working class and working peasantry, of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and the interests of the motherland and the cause of international socialism.

Generalizing the lessons of the history of Bolshevism, V.I. Lenin noted that in terms of the wealth of revolutionary experience and forms, nuances and methods of struggle it has no equal in the world (see complete collected works Vol 41, p 8). The communist party had already accumulated a large amount of varied experience of struggle in the pre-October period. Under the unbelievably hard conditions of the underground and in ideological battles against opportunists of all stripes, the Bolsheviks theoretically elaborated very complex ideological, political and organizational questions and resolved in practice the tasks connected with them. This was the most important condition for ensuring the leading role of the Russian proletariat and its leading detachment in three revolutions. The experience of creating a party of a new type and its struggle for the hegemony of the proletariat and for the establishment of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and for the enlistment of the oppressed nations to the side of the revolution--all this became a most valuable asset of the world revolutionary movement.

The textbook analyzes the aggregation of problems connected with the struggle of Lenin's party for the establishment of the power of the working class in the country and traces the main avenues of the party's multifaceted activity.

*Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza. Sixth supplemented edition. Authors' collective comprising: B.N. Ponomarev (leader), M.S. Volin, V.S. Zaytsev, I.I. Mints, A.D. Pedosov, V.I. Popov, A.I. Sobolev, K.I. Suvorov, B.S. Telpukhovskiy. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House 1982, 784 pages.

The party's experience in the post-October period was even richer and more diverse. The party blazed a trail through virgin territory. It had to elaborate and did elaborate in theory the most complex questions of the transition from capitalism to socialism and the development and improvement of socialist society. The result of the party's titanic work was real socialism and at the same time the practically tested science of building a new society.

The formation of the USSR was a very great service rendered by Lenin's party, multinational in composition and profoundly internationalist in its ideology and politics, organizational structure and the principles of its activity. By its tireless defense of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest masses, its devotion to the ideals of communism, by its very great attention to the interests and feelings of all peoples, and by its implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism, the party won the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups.

By its consistent theoretical, political and organizational work the party nurtured in them the firm determination for union and mobilized their will and forces to attain the common goal--building socialism and communism. The CPSU invested its tireless labor, the communists' talent and spiritual ardor, and the party cadres' knowledge and organizational art in the social and national liberation of the country's peoples and the boosting of their economy and culture.

Describing the first steps in socialist building, the years of industrialization, the socialist transformation of agriculture and the cultural revolution, and the feat of the party and people in the great patriotic war and the years of postwar renewal and in speaking of the grandeur of the working people's deeds, the book reveals the sources of the Soviet people's heroic accomplishments and recreates the spirit of the era. Of course, not everything has been ideal on this path. Socialism in the USSR was built under incredibly complex conditions. And the party treated and still treats with Leninist principledness and constructiveness the difficulties and shortcomings which were, naturally, inevitable on the trailblazers' path. Life has confirmed the correctness of the party's political course and shown its ability to generalize the masses' experience and reveal the errors committed and rectify them.

The textbook's new edition has covered extensively the concept of developed socialism which has supplemented our party's political arsenal in recent years. On the basis of the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the material connected with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the provisions of the new USSR constitution, the book gives a detailed description of the most important features and traits of the mature socialist society.

Developed socialism is a step, a stage, in the maturity of the new society when the restructuring of the sum total of social relations is completed on the basis of collectivist principles inherent in socialism. Its most important distinguishing features are full scope for the operation of the laws of socialism and for the emergence of its advantages in all spheres of public life, the organic integrity and dynamism of the social system, its political stability and indestructible internal unity.

On the basis of the concept of developed socialism the CPSU has specified and given specific form to the paths and deadlines for implementing our program goals and has defined its strategy and tactics for a long historical period.

The textbook breaks down the establishment of mature socialism into periods and reveals the most important stages of the formation of the concept of a developed socialist society.

The textbook's sixth, supplemented, edition, while retaining the book's former overall size, includes two new chapters. The first describes the CPSU's activity under the conditions of developed socialist society in 1971-1980 and the successes of the socialist community countries. The same chapter reveals the party's struggle to enhance production efficiency and improve the economic mechanism and covers in detail the problems of the party's further consolidation and the improvement of the standard of its organizational and ideological political work.

The book's material convincingly attests to the growth of the CPSU's leading and guiding role in Soviet society, the intensification of its influence on all aspects of the country's life, and the consolidation of the unity of the party and people. A large place in the textbook is taken up by questions of the CPSU's international activity and the elucidation of its struggle for the pursuit of a policy of peace and progress and for the cohesion of the international communist movement.

The concluding, 20th, chapter of the textbook is devoted to an important new frontier on the path toward communism--the 26th CPSU Congress. It was a congress of communist creation and peace, the book stresses. It was a graphic demonstration of the party's monolithic cohesiveness and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the great ideals of communism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress, a thorough, all-encompassing report imbued with new ideas and conclusions, contains a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the topical problems of the present day and makes an important contribution to revolutionary theory.

The textbook covers in detail the CPSU's socioeconomic strategy and reveals the content of the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the period through 1990, which were approved by the congress. The task of further improving the people's well-being is put first in the party's policy, the book notes.

Under the conditions of mature socialism the interconnection between economic progress and society's sociopolitical and spiritual development can be felt increasingly closely. The book analyzes and generalizes the processes taking place in the social-class structure of Soviet society and examines the congress's propositions and conclusions connected with the party's activity at the stage of developed socialism, its building, and organizational, ideological and political educational work.

The Soviet communists' forum, the book shows, has armed the party and people with a clear and mobilizing program of creation and peace. The congress has countered imperialism's inflammatory, provocative course with a positive, constructive stand for the consolidation of peace, the intensification of detente, and the curbing of the arms race and has pointed the real way toward the solution of the entire complex of the most acute, "explosive" problems of world politics. The new peace initiatives advanced by the CPSU confirm that socialism and peace are indivisible.

The historical path of our party, the path of struggle and victories, is a graphic confirmation of the general natural laws of revolution and socialist and communist creation. Only on the basis of the experience of Lenin's party and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community countries is it possible to judge today what real socialism is.

The profound study and theoretical consideration of the CPSU's great historical experience are an essential condition and firm basis for forming communist conviction. That is its tremendous social and educational significance. The textbook "The History of the CPSU" now in its sixth edition is, as practice shows, a good basis for the propaganda of the historical experience of Lenin's party and an important aid in Soviet people's ideological education.

CSO: 1800/550

'NATIONLESS' SOCIETY SEEN AS LONG-TERM AIM

PM201045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by R. Salikov, candidate of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme": "Developed Socialism and Nations"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--The indissoluble alliance of all the country's classes, social groups and peoples is strengthened in the joint solution of common economic and sociopolitical problems. The unity of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and of fundamental interests and aims and the overall equalization of living conditions unite them in a new social and international community--the Soviet people. This is one of the most important features of a mature socialist society.

And what is the fate of the nation then? Are nations and ethnic groups not changed by the formation of a new international community? Do national characteristics, national culture and language not disappear? No, nothing is changed and nothing disappears. The international community simply emphasizes those unified stable features which are inherent in all nations and in every nation.

It must be borne in mind that the development of national relations is an extraordinarily complex process. And in a society of mature socialism, national differences are preserved and will be upheld very much longer. On the other hand, the optimum conditions are created for the comprehensive flowering of nations--conditions under which national differences are enriched by the international element and are interwoven. The rapprochement of socialist nations is thereby accelerated.

This process is objective. But our party opposes both attempts to accelerate it artificially and any striving to hold it back. The party's nationalities policy is directed toward the comprehensive development of all nations and of each nation individually.

The consolidation of ethnic groups into a nation is one example. Russia before the Great October Revolution numbered a little over 10 nations. During socialist building, over 40 more nations emerged as a result of the national consolidation of the ethnic groups of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Central Asia, the Far East and the north. In our country

now there are over 100 nations and ethnic groups. Some 53 of them have their own state system--from autonomous okrugs right up to union republics.

And it cannot be said that this process has finished; national consolidation continues. Not in the flames of wars between nations but under conditions of peace, mutual assistance and fraternal consent. The united peoples do not shut themselves away in "national compartments" and do not pride themselves on their "exclusiveness" but unite on principles of socialist internationalism in a unified monolith. "Life demonstrates that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of the state unification of Soviet nations and ethnic groups designed to cover the whole historical period of the gradual development of the socialist state system into communist social self-administration," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary says.

The complete merging of the nations will only occur under communism's conditions. But this will not be the result of the dissolution of some nations within others. The nationless society of the future will absorb everything valuable and progressive that has been developed by socialist nations during their historical development, flowering and gradual rapprochement.

The contemporary stage of the rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups is not simply an exchange of material and spiritual values. Qualitatively new features emerge and are consolidated in their economic life, social structure and in contact between nations. New socialist models of national culture, everyday life and traditions are born by which the peoples enrich one another.

One cannot forget V.I. Lenin's prophetic words on this: "The socialist movement cannot triumph within the fatherland's old framework. It creates new, higher forms of human community life where the legitimate demands and progressive aspirations of the working people's masses of **/all/** [word printed in boldface] ethnic groups will be satisfied for the first time in international unity when the present national divisions are destroyed."

Our union, a society of mature socialism, creates these "new higher forms of human community life" in practice every day. This is the higher meaning of the Leninist nationalities policy consistently and purposefully implemented by our party during communist building.

CSO: 1800/550

KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY SPEECH TO CONGRESS

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 19 Mar 82 pp 2, 3

[Report by D. P. Visnapuu, candidate member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia, first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia: "Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Estonia and the Tasks of the Komsomol Organization in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress". For a related report see translations from SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA of 19 and 20 April published in JPRS report 080751]

[Excerpts] We listened with enormous attention and enthusiasm to the speech of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Comrade K. Vayno and to the greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia to our congress. We express our most heartfelt gratitude to the communist party and to the communists of our republic for their high trust, constant solicitude, and support and we swear to continue to be worthy of this trust, and to give all of our strength, ability, and youthful energy to the fulfillment of the tasks which have been set for us.

The four years which separate us from the previous congress of the republic's Komsomol organization are marked by events of outstanding importance. This was a time of great affairs and vivid victories in the life of our state, party, and Komsomol. The 26th CPSU Congress which armed the party and the Soviet people with a clear fighting program of action for the forthcoming period was one of the greatest events of our day which had an enormous influence on the entire course of world development.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia and the award to the republic of the Order of the October Revolution were important events in the life of our republic. Our Komsomol members, young men and young women, marked in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the CP of Estonia, the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Komsomol, and the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol of Estonia. The award to the republic's Komsomol of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor gave a special brilliance to our holiday. This is a high evaluation of the activities of all of the generations of our Komsomol members.

Today we are summarizing the results of the work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the entire Komsomol organization of the republic during the past four years, and we are discussing the key issues in the life of the Komsomol. Our

Komsomol forum is a responsible stage in the course of the preparations for the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol which will begin in two months.

A profound knowledge of the party's policies and of the theory of Marxism-Leninism is the basis of the social activeness of the youth and of its high political consciousness.

Guiding itself by the demands of the party, and studying the rich experience of party organizations, during the period between its congresses the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia made a careful analysis at its plenums and bureau meetings of the work of our primary Komsomol organizations, mapped out concrete measures to improve ideological work, and directed the efforts of the Komsomol toward a more effective solution of the problems of the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview in young men and women, a communist attitude toward labor, and an improvement of moral education.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview begins at an early age. The school plays an exceptionally important role here. This was emphasized at the Fifth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia which heard a discussion of "On the Work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia in the Communist Education of the Republic's Youth in the Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress." Definite forms of the consolidation in practice of the theoretical principles of a scientific worldview have developed in our Komsomol organizations and have already become traditional. Quite a bit has been done here. However, sharp attention was given at the plenum to shortcomings in our work in the education of the student youth. The principle of overallness is not always ensured. Sometimes petty bourgeois and consumerist feelings among the individual representatives of the student youth do not receive a proper rebuff. Not all of the possibilities are used for educating the younger generation in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism.

We are disturbed by the passivity and impotence of a number of Komsomol committees and Komsomol workers in the solution of these problems. The Fifth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia demanded from Komsomol organizations a careful analysis of the state of patronage over schools, and a more active and aggressive participation in the formation among the student youth of a Marxist-Leninist worldview and of a firm class position. The plenum's decree shows us the concrete direction of work for the future.

The basic struggle on the ideological front is being waged for the youth. Our enemy is wagering on its lack of experience in life. He does not scorn any means and is unstinting of his time in order to undermine the faith of our youth in the value of the socialist way of life, and to sow in its consciousness the seeds of a petty bourgeois and nationalistic manner of thought.

In our daily work with the youth, we must always take this circumstance into account, and make use of all of the forms of Komsomol work and the means of ideological and moral influence. After the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia, the number of young men and women who were adding to their knowledge in

the system of Komsomol political studies doubled.... Through this academic year more than 60,000 working young people are studying here. In addition, 24,000 people are adding to their knowledge in the system of party studies and in the schools of communist labor. During the reporting period, the vast majority of our young men and women mastered the syllabus "The Constitution of Developed Socialism." The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress were studied with great interest at classes.

The review "For Every Young Worker--A Secondary Education" has continued. Study conditions have improved, the success rate of students in the evening and correspondence schools has stabilized, and the number who are weeded out has decreased. However, we do not have the right to regard this work as satisfactory, since for a number of recent years the staffing plans for the evening and correspondence schools has not been fulfilled.

In connection with the exacerbation of the ideological struggle, the CC of the All-Union Komsomol has recommended that the system of Komsomol political studies give more attention to a deeper study of Marxism-Leninism. In organizing the political studies the chief attention has to be concentrated on the content, quality, and effectiveness of the lessons. This means, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, " . . . to achieve in fact a unity of the ideological theoretical, political educational, and organizational and economic work of the party."

Propagandists have the task of saying the decisive word here. There are quite a few people in the Komsomol political studies system who work creatively and with passion. Purposeful work with Komsomol propagandist cadres is being performed in Pylvaskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, and Yygevaskiy Rayons. However, the proportion of propagandists with a higher education is small in the Komsomol organizations of the city of Pyarnu and Tartu and in Paydeskiy Rayon.

Lecturers are irreplaceable helpers of the youth. Every year around 12,000 lectures for a half million listeners are held in youth auditoriums. During the reporting period, two streams were graduated from the republic school of the young lecturer.

However, the level of lecture work does not satisfy us. Our lecturers do not always deliver quality talks to the youth on the topics of the ideological struggle, the economy, and national relations.

The struggle against bourgeois ideology has to have an aggressive character. It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to unmask the inventions and slander of bourgeois propaganda and to increase the political vigilance of the youth. This is making large demands upon our cadres and aktiv and presupposes that they are constantly informed and work on themselves.

We have to devote more attention to atheistic education. Last year was the 25th anniversary of the tradition of holding Summer Youth Days. However, the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms sometimes limit all atheistic work solely to the summer days.

A system of the patriotic and international education of the youth has taken shape in our Komsomol organization. Such large actions as the "My Homeland is the USSR" expedition and the All-Union field trip by Komsomol members and young people to the sites of the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people make an invaluable contribution to the education of true patriots and internationalists. Every year more than 140,000 young men and women from our republic, including more than 90,000 Komsomol members, participate in the field trips. We place a high value upon the enormous contribution which is made to the patriotic education of the youth by our party, war, and labor veterans. Today also they are on the front line of educational work.

A valuable impulse to patriotic education in our republic was given by the opening in Tallinn last year of the All-Union Memory Watch and the organization in connection with this of the Komsomol-Pioneer Post No 1 at the memorial to the Soldier Liberators of Tallinn at Tynismyagi. The honorific right of standing at this post has as of today been granted to almost 2,000 students of the city of Tallinn.

The Leninist Communist League of Youth of Estonia unites in its ranks the representatives of 70 different nationalities. In mastering knowledge, and working in multinational Komsomol organizations, our republic's youth constantly feels what invaluable wealth the friendship of peoples is. The clubs of the friendship of peoples at the republic's schools and houses and palaces of pioneers can be called the most widespread form of international education. There are now 276 of them in our republic. It has become traditional to have festivals of the friendship of peoples, circles of pioneer friendship of detachment and druzhiny of the same name, meetings and Saturdays of solidarity, correspondence with people of your own age, and trips to friends from other fraternal republics in the country. During the reporting period, the basis was laid for annual meetings of internationalists.

At the same time, the Komsomol committees have to, for the sake of international education, make better and more purposeful use of sports, tourism, amateur artistic activities, student construction detachments, and pupils' druzhiny, and participate more actively in developing relations between the cities and rayons of our great homeland which have been made kindred cities and rayons.

During the reporting period, through the mediation of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the ESSR and the "Sputnik" Bureau of International Youth Tourism dozens of foreign youth delegations and thousands of tourists became acquainted with the life of the Komsomol of Soviet Estonia, and the economic and cultural achievements of the republic. Every year young men and women from our republic travel to other states as members of Soviet youth delegations and tourist groups.

Fraternal cooperation is developing successfully with the organizations of the youth leagues of the countries of the socialist commonwealth--above all, with the Shverinskiy district organization of the Union of Free German Youth and with the youth of the Sol'nokskiy committee of the Communist Youth League of Hungary. It has become traditional to have exchanges of official delegations, tourist groups,

friendship trains, and druzhiny detachments, and a mutual participation in seminars and professional mastery competitions.

During the period between the congresses challenge banners of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the Shverinskiy district committee of the Union of Free German Youth "For Successes in the Development of Friendly Relations Between the Youth of the GDR and the Estonian SSR" were established.

The youth press and television and radio youth broadcasts play an important role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview in young men and women. Today we can note with satisfaction that they have been able to find the possibility for direct association with youth collectives and for carrying out joint measures with them. This kind of practice has to be continued.

We expect a more profound treatment of youth problems and of their labor activities from the republic's Komsomol press. The floor has to be given more frequently to young workers and kolkhoz workers. Young journalists have to be more consistent in opposing bottlenecks and manifestations of formalism in Komsomol work and have to be more persistent in intervening in the solution of the most diverse problems.

The party demand regarding the necessity for an overall approach to educational work manifests itself above all in the Lenin test which at the present time is being conducted under the motto of "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Into Reality." This form of work has been in use with us for 12 years now. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia constantly keeps the issues of the Leninist test in the orbit of its attention. For successes in the labor watch devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, 24 Komsomol organizations of our republic were awarded memorial pennants of the CC of the All-Union Komsomol.

The Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions has supported our proposal on eliminating parallelism in the individual overall plans of the participants in the Lenin test and their socialist commitments. It is now necessary to work out a single individual overall plan--a socialist commitment.

Throughout all time the people has always honored the worker. Only in conscientious labor, and in the steady, stubborn, and effective fulfillment of daily obligations is it possible to genuinely find life's goals, only this helps the youth to find its place in society. Our youth is meeting the Komsomol congress above all with successes in labor.

The republic's youth met the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in an atmosphere of great labor enthusiasm. On the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol of Estonia 26,000 young men and women and 300 Komsomol youth collectives reported the advance fulfillment of their five-year plan assignments. During the reporting period, the republic's Komsomol committees performed a substantial amount of work to develop socialist competition. In 1980, a republic practical scientific conference which had been organized by the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia was held and at it there was a detailed considera-

tion of the questions of the effectiveness of labor rivalry, and the corresponding recommendations were developed.

Good experience in organizing competition among the rural youth has been built up, for example, in Rakvereskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, Tartuskiy, and Kingiseppski Rayons. Socialist competition is successfully taking place in many Komsomol organizations of large industrial enterprises. Among them are the Tallinn Plants imeni M. I. Kalinin and Kh. Pegel'man, the "Dvigatel'," the Tartu Control Apparatus Plant, and others.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the shortcomings in this important matter. In certain Komsomol organizations labor competition among the youth is carried out in a formal manner. More attention should be devoted to pulling up laggards.

The Komsomol is proud of its traditions of shock work. The facilities of the Olympic Sailing Regatta in Tallinn which were declared to be an All-Union Komsomol shock construction project were the chief construction site of Estonia's Komsomol during the reporting period. The rayon and city Komsomol committees should make use in the future of the experience in organizational work which was gained here.

However, many Komsomol committees and Komsomol leaders have not known how to direct the creative energy and strength of the youth into the necessary channel. For example, the work of the 17,000-member Tartu City Komsomol Organization at its shock project gave rise to criticism at the reports and elections conference. One could wish for a better situation in the reconstruction of the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura"--a republic Komsomol shock project. Last year the republic's Komsomol sent only 86 people there, and those were basically from Narva.

During the reporting period more than 1,000 volunteers received Komsomol travel authorization to the country's most important construction projects. Since the end of 1980 a patronage agreement has tied us to the Komsomol organization of Tyumenskaya Oblast. It is necessary for the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms to join in its fulfillment more actively.

The decisions of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia emphasized the necessity for a substantial increase in the number of Komsomol youth teams. During the reporting period their number increased by one-fourth. They include around 14 percent of all of the working youth. The creation of youth collectives is given an especially large amount of attention in the systems of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Domestic Services, and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies. The number of teams in the sphere of trade and domestic services increased during the reporting period by 2.5 times.

At the same time, many Komsomol committees and economic leaders have not yet become aware of the importance of this form of production activity and educational work. The Komsomol committees of Tartuskiy Rayon--one of the republic's leading agricultural rayons--have still not been able to create a single youth brigade in such a highly important sector as animal husbandry.

Speaking at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the importance of the wide introduction of new forms of team organization and labor stimulation. The method of team contracting has become very widespread in the republic's Komsomol youth collectives. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia has approved the work experience of the Narva "Baltiyets" Plant. Today almost one-third of our Komsomol youth collectives work in accordance with this method.

The traditional professional mastery competitions which are carried out jointly with the trade union organizations and the ministries are of substantial help in improving professional skills. In 1981 they had the participation of 25,000 young men and women competing in 82 specialties.

Our youth mentors are performing a large amount of work in the education of the youth. During the reporting period their number increased by almost one-third. Among them are such remarkable workers as the Heroes of Socialist Labor, the spinner at the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura" Combine Svetlana Petrova, the milkmaid at the "Vil'yandi" Support Point Demonstration Sovkhoz Leyda Peyps, and the construction worker Vladimir Mynzu.

The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia, together with the Estonian republic Council of Trade Unions, has to give thought to how to increase the role of the republic Council of Mentors in the leadership of this patriotic movement.

The struggle for economizing and making efficient use of material resources is closely connected with the cultivation of love and of a proprietary feeling.

The party has mapped out a vast program for improving the well-being of the people for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for all of the 1980's. The CC CPSU regards the basis task here to be an improvement of food supplies for the population.

The food program, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said last year at the November Plenum of the CC CPSU, both economically and politically is the central problem of the entire five-year plan. During the planning of the work of the republic Komsomol organization during the reporting period especial attention was given to the development of agriculture. Our duties are not limited to sending the youth to the farms. Both the raykoms and the farm Komsomol committees have to devote more attention to the daily life of the young worker.

The All-Union review of the technical creativity of the rural youth gave a new impetus to the training of mechanization specialist cadres. The Komsomol organizations of Khar'yuskiy and Paydeskiy Rayons did good work here. At the same time, certain Komsomol committees of Khaapsaluskiy and Valgaskiy Rayons conducted their review for the most part on paper. The Komsomol committees have to take a more active part in developing the movement "You Live in the Village--Know the Equipment!"

At the report and election meetings in the Komsomol organizations and at the city and rayon Komsomol conferences a great deal of criticism was made of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia with regard to the organization of labor competition among the rural youth. Sometimes more than 20 different kinds of permanent and temporary competitions, reviews, raids, operations, and movements are conducted among the rural youth. In our view, it is necessary to create a single overall system of socialist competition which embraces all of the spheres of agricultural work, and which would be easily controllable, flexible, well-grounded, with a flexible mechanism for summing up results, and understandable to all young rural workers. The path leading to the steering wheel of a combine or to a machine tool, to a scientific research institute, or to an artist's studio begins on the school bench. Pupils make up around one-half of the republic Komsomol organization. During the period between congresses, much attention was given to patronage over the schools and to the questions of the communist education of pupils. An important place here was occupied by preparing pupils for labor and for life. However, it was noted at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia that almost one-half of the secondary school graduates who come into the economy do not have a specialty.

In accordance with the decision of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol on strengthening patronage relations between the school and production, pedagogical detachments have been created in our republic. There are now 339 such detachments in operation which contain more than 3,000 workers from the most diverse vocations. As is shown by the practice of Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallinn, the city of Pyarna, and Vil'yandiskiy and certain other rayons, with skillful direction the detachments become reliable helpers of the pedagogical collectives of the schools, and an important factor determining the effectiveness of labor education and vocational orientation.

We do not have the right to forget for an instant that the most important thing for the pupil is studies. Associations, circles and clubs based on interests, and specialty schools are an important form of awakening an interest in knowledge among pupils. In carrying out the decisions of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia, during the reporting period a Scientific Pupils' Society was created. Its founders were the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia, the Ministry of Education ESSR, the "Znaniye" Society ESSR, and the Estonian Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies. There are now 23 sections of this scientific society in operation.

However, there has to be an improvement of the interdepartmental coordination of the work of the society, financial questions are being solved with difficulty, and the number of schools participating in the society's activities has to be increased.

The teacher's personality and his teaching expertise play an especial role in the process of education. The Komsomol teacher organizations have to help in the formation of the young teacher. Every fifth or sixth teacher in the republic is our league comrade. The young Komsomol member teacher is an example and the soul of the Komsomol life of his class and his school.

The training of young worker cadres in the system of vocational and technical education is regarded as one of the chief directions for accelerating scientific and technological progress and increasing the efficiency of social production. Unfortunately, in many families and general educational schools there has arisen a widespread tendency which is worthy of censure of recommending to the vocational and technical schools those young people who are experiencing difficulties with their studies, or have behavior problems. We have to substantially increase the responsibility of Komsomol workers and activists for their recommendations of young people to vocational and technical schools.

One of the most important tasks of the Leninist Komsomol, D. Visnapuu noted, is the leadership of the pioneer organization, of our young Leninists. The senior pioneer leaders have the task of playing an important role here. Many of them give all of their energy to this matter. However, every year in our republic one-third of the senior pioneer leaders are still replaced, and many schools still begin the school year without them. This is our incompleting work with respect to hundreds of energetic young brothers and sisters. It has to be eliminated and demanded that the city and the rayon Komsomol committees, together with the public education agencies, seriously engage in the training of a reserve of cadres of senior pioneer leaders.

Today's student or pupil in a secondary specialized educational institution is tomorrow's specialist, labor collective organizer and educator, and reserve for Komsomol worker cadres. During the reporting period, the success rate in the republic vuzes and tekhnikums increased. But, at the same time, the proportion of students whose knowledge in all subjects can be recognized as good is still unable to satisfy us.

We are rightly proud of the scientific achievements of our students. The medals and diplomas from All-Union competitions convincingly testify to the value of the work done, and most of our students are engaged in scientific work. During the reporting period, there was an appreciable activization of the creative work of the pupils of the secondary specialized educational institutions. Thus, the instructional studios which were created by the design bureaus of the pupils of the Tallinn construction engineering tekhnikum have received All-Union recognition. The economic significance of the research work which has been performed by pupils has increased.

Public political practice occupies an important place in the acquisition of the skills of organizational and educational work which will be needed by the future specialists in the future. However, stagnation can be felt in this important form of work. Together with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education ESSR, the student youth section of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia has to breathe new life into this necessary work.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution of the student youth to the development of the economy. A special place here is assigned to the Estonian pupils' druzhina and to the student construction druzhina which have quite a few labor victories to their credit. At the same time, the reporter noted, ideological political work requires further improvement here.

The councils of young scientists and specialists became more active during the reporting period. Thus, an overall youth creative collective--the "Khiyumaa-82"--has been created at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences ESSR. It is being led by the institute's Komsomol organization secretary, a winner of a Komsomol of Estonia prize, the Candidate in Economic Sciences Pear Tang. Nine members of this collective have set themselves the goal of studying the prospects for the economic and social development of Khiyumaaskiy Rayon. This work is going successfully.

An analysis and elimination of the reasons which hinder an increase in the scientific qualifications of young scientists, and a more efficient use of their creative energy has to remain at the center of the attention of the Komsomol committees of scientific institutions.

One of the basic goals of our educational work, the reporter emphasized, is to ensure the observance by every young person of the principles of communist morality. Unfortunately, sometimes the questions of the moral education of young men and women remain in the background. Sociological studies show that for the vast majority of young men and women family and friends enjoy the greatest moral authority. The task of the Komsomol organizations is to actively assist in the establishment of a healthy atmosphere in young families, and demand from Komsomol members a more serious attitude toward the upbringing of children.

The organization of the free time of the younger generation also occupies an important place in the work of the Komsomol. It has to be seen to it that young people learn to use their leisure purposefully and rationally, so that it does not become an empty passing of time. This demands enterprisingness, great efforts, and the overcoming of mental inertia.

A decrease in law violations among the youth is directly dependent upon the solution of this problem. In recent years we have achieved definite success in the legal education of the youth. The cooperation between Komsomol organizations and the agencies of internal affairs has improved. At the same time, it has to be established that the work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms to prevent legal violations by youth and to create an atmosphere of censure for any misdeed has still been insufficiently consistent.

Life demands from literature and art, D. Visnapuu said, an ever more active participation in the solution of social and public political problems.

During the period between the congresses, a number of young creative figures have come forward among us--movie directors, theater directors, and artists who have their own creative signature, a sharp social sense, and whose work has given rise to a broad interest. Nevertheless, there are shortcomings in the work of the creative youth. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms have to be more active in giving it a clear social command.

The Komsomol regards the development of physical culture and sports as a task of state importance. In the last four years alone, around 160,000 young men and women passed the "Ready for Labor and for the Defense of the USSR" (GTO) norms. This is a large number. But can we say that every one of us regularly engages in physical culture and sports? The fulfillment of the GTO norms is not an end in itself. Our task is the formation in young men and women of a daily need for sports activities.

At the present time there are 164,000 young men and women in the ranks of the Leninist Communist League of Youth of Estonia, which is 10,000 more than on the eve of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia.

The educational level of the members of the All-Union Komsomol has risen. More than 60 percent of the Komsomol members have a higher or an incomplete higher or secondary education. The number of working young men and women who do not have a secondary education has decreased by almost 15 percent.

The chief forces of the Komsomol of Estonia are concentrated in the economy--more than half of its members work here.

During the reporting period, the Komsomol strata grew among the youth in industry, trade, the public catering system, municipal services, the service sphere, and agriculture.

Unfortunately, some Komsomol committees give insufficient attention to Komsomol influence on the decisive sectors of the economy. The number of Komsomol members working in construction and transportation has been growing slowly.

The task of our Komsomol organizations is to ensure with concrete deeds the vanguard role of the Komsomol in the most important branches of the economy, to create Komsomol youth collectives there, to increase the Komsomol stratum, and to strengthen its influence on the youth.

The numerical growth of our organization is vivid testimony to the growth of the Komsomol's authority, and to the growth of the consciousness of the youth and of its ideological maturity. The Komsomol committees have to devote more attention to this matter. It is necessary to carefully analyze the situation in every slowly growing organization and to provide it with the necessary help.

The practice of creating at the gorkoms and raykoms commissions for the preliminary examination of the questions connected with the admission to the Komsomol of the student youth has justified itself.

Statistics show that quite a few Komsomol members change their residences or place of work within the republic during the course of a year. In doing so, some of the young people lose their connection with the Komsomol organization. Therefore, on account of moving from one organization to another last year some of the Komsomol members did not get on the Komsomol register in time. There were especially substantial losses in Tallinnskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, and Pyarnuskiy city and Valgaskiy, Yygevaskiy, and Rakvereskiy Rayon organizations.

The review of the work of our Komsomol organizations on carrying out the decisions of the 25th and 26th Party Congresses helped to activate Komsomol work.

At the same time, stricter demands should be made upon laggards, and more concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings should be mapped out and introduced.

The 26th CPSU Congress set a task for us: to create a vital creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. This task can only be carried out if all of the elements of the Komsomol--the groups and the shop primary organizations--will in fact seek to increase the vanguard role of Komsomol members in labor, studies, and publicly useful work.

An active life position, civic maturity, and vocational expertise are formed in young people in the primary Komsomol organizations which are an essential component part of the labor collective.

An important place here is assigned to the practice of the distribution of Komsomol commissions. It should be added that they are distributed equally, in a well-thought-out manner, and with regard to the abilities and interests of the young people.

The Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms play a large role in increasing the efficiency of the primary organizations, and in improving organizational political work. They have the direct responsibility for the fate of every primary Komsomol organization, and for increasing its efficiency. However, not all of the gorkoms and raykoms have been able to organize their work in accordance with the demands of the present day. Frequently the direct work of the primary Komsomol organizations remains outside of their field of vision.

At the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia the Valgaskiy Raykom was criticized for a large number of reasons. Four years have passed. A large number of plans have been approved in the raykom, and quite a few decisions have been made. Despite this, in a number of primary organizations especial changes for the better cannot be seen. Thus, in the rayon there has been a decrease in the Komsomol stratum among young animal husbandry and mechanization specialists, and the number of Komsomol youth collectives has decreased. Listless work is being done by the rayon headquarters of the "Komsomol Searchlight" and by the operational Komsomol detachment. The basic reason for these omissions is an inability to work with the primary Komsomol organizations.

In recent years much attention has been devoted to the holding of Komsomol meetings. However, here also there still are shortcomings. Sometimes the schedules for holding meetings were not observed in the organizations. Rarely were there discussions at them of work with the non-league youth, of the activities of the Komsomol groups, of the legal education of the youth and of the work of the "Komsomol Searchlight." The Komsomol meetings were rarely visited by gorkom and raykom secretaries, apparatus workers, and gorkom and raykom members.

At the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia there was criticism of those Komsomol committees which sometimes copy far from the best in the work style in certain institutions, and spend time on all kinds of conferences and meetings and on the drawing up of certificates and reports. There has to be a decisive struggle against this. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia has reduced the amount of information it requests, at the same time increasing the demands upon its quality. Komsomol workers have begun to visit the organizations more frequently and to give them effective help.

In recent years many Komsomol committees have begun to introduce long-term overall planning for their work. It has to be noted, however, that certain Komsomol committees do not take sufficient account here of the interests of the different youth groups, do not study positive experience, and do not give practical aid to primary organizations. Performance verification continues to be a bottleneck in the work of many Komsomol organizations, and frequently it has an episodic character. Sometimes the kinds of decisions are made which are difficult to carry out and verify.

An improvement of the entire work of the Komsomol depends, in the first place, upon the political maturity of the Komsomol cadres and aktiv, upon their practical sense, organizational abilities, and creative initiative.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the Communist Party of Estonia, the republic's Komsomol organization possesses experienced cadres and an aktiv of good organizers and youth leaders. Members and candidate members of the CPSU now head every third Komsomol group and organization and 60 percent of the primary Komsomol organizations. To follow Lenin's principles of work with cadres means to be concerned not only about the political growth of cadres, but also to make new demands, dictated by life, upon every Komsomol worker. All of the gorkom and raykom secretaries have a higher or an incomplete higher education.

However, we are not pleased by the fact that among the secretaries of certain rural Komsomol raykoms there are no agricultural specialists. Nor are the demands of the time being met by the qualifications and educational level of the Komsomol committee secretaries of the vocational and technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions.

Practice shows that cadre problems are solved in those places where the Komsomol committees show constant concern for a cadre reserve and teach the future youth leaders. In the republic as a whole, all of the necessary conditions have been created for this. Seminars, Komsomol aktiv schools, and studies in the Vilnius zonal Komsomol school give Komsomol workers the opportunity for substantially raising the level of their training.

Permit me on behalf of the congress, D. Visnapuu said in conclusion, to assure the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia and the CC of the All-Union Komsomol that the Komsomol members and the entire youth of our republic will give all of their energy and enthusiasm to carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to the construction of a communist society, and will provide a worthy reception for the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol.

VAYNO SPEECH TO KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by K. G. Vayno, member of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia at the 19th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia: "For the Five-Year Plan--The Shock Labor, Knowledge, and Creativity of the Young". For a related report see translations from SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA of 19 and 20 April published in JPRS report 080751]

[Text] Dear comrades!

It gives me great pleasure to fulfill a commission from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and to express on behalf of all of the communists of the republic ardent and sincere congratulations to you and in your person all Komsomol members, young men and young women, on a great event--the opening of the 19th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia--and to wish you success in your work.

The congress of the republic's Komsomol is an exciting holiday for everybody: both for the youth, and for the older generation. For since the first days of its revolutionary struggle the party has based itself on the youth, and attention to the youth has always been one of the cornerstone principles of its work. "We are the party of the future," V. I. Lenin said, "and the future belongs to the youth. We are a party of innovators, and the young are always willing to follow innovators."

The Leninist Komsomol has always been and continues to be a faithful helper of the party, and its reliable reserve. To always be where it is difficult, where the success of our common cause is being decided, at the most complex and important work sectors--this is the fighting tradition of the Komsomol of Estonia. The award of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the republic's Komsomol is a recognition of its services and its contribution to the construction of communism.

We are convinced that the Komsomol will continue to give all of its enthusiasm and all of its strength for the good of the people and of the party. We know that in any matter the Komsomol can be boldly relied upon!

The congress of our republic's Komsomol is not only a holiday, and not only a report about labor accomplishments and frontiers which have been taken. It is

above all a highly practical and demanding conversation about the affairs of the youth and about the problems which exist among young people. This is all the more important since in front of us there is a responsible period: The 19th Congress of the Union Komsomol is approaching--an important landmark in the life of the country's Komsomol.

This year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "It is a great holiday for our dear homeland," Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "a holiday of the friendship of peoples. It is a triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. And, at the same time, it is a good occasion for summing up the results, and defining and refining the tasks for the future." It is precisely from this point of view that the delegates to the congress will have to work out a concrete program of activity for the Komsomol organizations of the republic during the year of the glorious anniversary of the Country of Soviets.

The republic's party and Komsomol organizations are now accomplishing the very important tasks which were set by the 26th Party Congress. The basic demand of the day is an intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, and an increase in efficiency and improvement of the quality of work. We have to wage a persistent struggle to increase the production of industrial output and of consumer goods, to make more efficient use of fixed capital, and labor and material resources, to increase labor productivity, and to be careful and proprietary in the way we save and use raw materials, materials, electric energy and fuel.

Last year created a rather good foundation for the fulfillment of our plans. But in order to successfully fulfill the five-year plan, even higher indicators have been put in the plan for this year. Its fulfillment will require a substantial strain on our strength.

Much here depends upon the Komsomol. Upon how skillfully and energetically the Komsomol will help young people to master economics and put advanced experience, team contracting, and multi-machine tool operation into practice. We know splendid models of the shock work of many of our young comrades. Thousands of the republic's young men and women fulfilled and overfulfilled the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan and of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

We are talking today about shock work not as a temporary success. Every achievement and record is good if on the next day it becomes a norm for the many. The advanced worker today is the one who does not have a single lagging worker next to him. To lead people is without question a difficult task, but the creative searches of the shock workers of the five-year plan produce an enormous economic effect. And it would be difficult here to overestimate the power of the personal example. Let us recall how the youth of the country was stirred by Igor' Skrinik and his appeal to work for oneself and for those who did not return from the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Today in the republic there has been a wide development of the patriotic movement of the youth--"For the 11th Five-Year Plan--the Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of the Young!"

Komsomol initiative is a barometer which accurately characterizes the atmosphere of the organization, the atmosphere of its creative search and efficiency. It is not enough to proclaim a slogan, to cast an appeal from the rostrum of a Komsomol meeting or conference--it has to be reinforced by concrete deeds and by the demonstration of a personal example. If a person proclaims lofty goals, but himself does very little to achieve them, we say that that person is a phrase-monger. If at the beginning of a year a Komsomol member has voted for increased collective commitments, but at the end of the year he throws up his hands--it did not turn out, he says, circumstances got in the way--that person is also a phrase-monger. Real initiative declares itself with weighty results and high achievements.

Patronage over objects of capital construction and over All-Union shock construction projects is a very important work sector for the Komsomol. This is why the initiative of the republic's Komsomol to adopt patronage over the reconstruction of the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura" Combine deserves every approval and support.

You know that last year was a difficult one in our republic in agriculture because of weather conditions. It brought quite a bit of disappointment. But that makes it all the more important to strengthen all of our organizational work in order to more rapidly deal with the consequences of that bad year.

The new harvest is already maturing during these spring days. It will depend upon how we have prepared ourselves for the spring sowing, and upon whether we have known how to perform punctual high quality repairs on equipment and train cadres of mechanization specialists in the village. And here we are also counting upon the Komsomol, upon your young energy and initiative. We are disturbed that there are not enough mechanization specialists on the farms.

For this reason, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia has supported the initiative of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute to train some students as mechanization specialists for work in the village during the busy time. It would be very good if this experience is taken up on a wide scale by the Komsomol organizations of the other Vuzes and tekhnikums of the republic. The training of young mechanization specialists and the successful organization of help from the city to the village--this is also a kind of examination for the Komsomol committees, a test of their practicality, of their ability to define their participation in the accomplishment of a national task.

The 26th Party Congress declared animal husbandry to be a shock front in the village. There is good reason why there can be heard in these words an echo of the war years when the entire country rose up to fight shoulder to shoulder for a common cause and for a common struggle. Today, it is precisely here, in animal husbandry that the front line runs, it is here that problems which are important for the entire country are being resolved.

We are confident that the republic's Komsomol will make its contribution to the solution of these problems also. The livestock sections and the animal husbandry teams are in need of young reinforcements. Every year more and more modern

animal husbandry complexes are built in the village, and highly qualified cadres are needed for work on them. The feed shop, breeding--all of this requires its experts. Here also Komsomol organizations could say their word.

Comrades! The questions of the ideological political and educational work of the Komsomol organizations will undoubtedly occupy a large place at the congress. Our Komsomol is actively engaged in production and in labor education. And this is good. But we cannot be indifferent to what books are read by the youth, what films it prefers, and what music it is enthusiastic about. A worker's honor, and attachment to one's native plant or kolkhoz can be spoken about at Komsomol meetings and also at recreational evenings and in discotheques; that is, things should not be torn into separate spheres: Here, people say, is production, but here is leisure, and there is nothing in common between them. The process of education is unbroken. And if a young worker is permeated by the idea that he is the heir of the labor traditions of his plant or factory, then, of course, nothing will pull him over to another place.

There are problems and there are shortcomings in our life--no one hides them, and we speak about them frankly and openly. But any problem, including a profoundly economic one, in the final analysis, is connected with people. For this reason, the deeper, the more vital, and the more human the educational work of Komsomol organizations is, the more effectively will they be able to influence the formation in young people of an active life position and of lofty moral qualities.

Soviet youth must, as V. I. Lenin taught, persistently master the knowledge of all of the riches which have been developed by mankind. And, first of all, the Marxist-Leninist teachings. These teachings are an inexhaustible ideological source which give us confidence in our strength, courage and optimism, and faith in our victory.

To learn communism, and to learn how to build communism--this behest of Lenin's has today become the meaning of the life of thousands of Komsomol members. But our entire life, and the scope and complexity of the tasks which have been put forward by the party are urgently dictating the necessity for raising the organizational and ideological educational work of Komsomol organizations to a new and higher level. This, let us say it frankly, is not an easy and not a simple matter. It includes many components. It is absolutely obvious that the line taken by the 26th Party Congress regarding the necessity for the reorganization of many sectors and spheres of ideological work has a direct relationship to the education of the youth.

Another thing is also obvious. This reorganization is still going slowly. It is very important that our youth not only master political knowledge, but also know how to apply it in practice. It is just this quality, as experience shows, that sometimes is lacking in certain young men and women. It is just here that their philosophical maturity shows up. For it sometimes happens that the theoretical knowledge which is obtained in educational institutions and at seminars in the system of Komsomol political studies remain as something unto themselves, while life flows on in its own way.

Today, as never before, it is important to see to it that every young man or young woman has a deep understanding of the full extent of the sharpness of the ideological conflict in the contemporary world. As you know, our ideological opponents place their bets, above all, on the youth, striving to get into their nets those still inexperienced young people who have a weakness for the easy, so-called, "beautiful" life. This is why it is so important to teach our youth a class approach to social phenomena and to cultivate ideological maturity in it.

There is in our day the kind of concept known as the ideological front. To wage a merciless war against manifestations of views and mores which are alien to us also means to be on the front lines. On this front we cannot forego a single one of our ideas, and not a single one of our people. The work of our Komsomol organizations has to be directed toward this, toward having the chief object of all Komsomol work being the young person, his interests, views, convictions, and deeds. And it also must be considered here that in this uncompromising ideological struggle our enemies do not scorn anything, including the incitement of nationalistic and petty bourgeois, philistine feelings.

Our young people are distinguished by a profound ideological conviction, patriotism, and loyalty to the party's cause. But we also have negative facts. There are very few such people, and they do not define the appearance of our youth. But they exist. And their education has to be engaged in seriously and thoroughly.

This means that educational work is not always conducted persistently and purposefully among the youth. Why hide the fact that the level of the measures which are conducted and the yield from them is not yet always high. We, for example, are alarmed by the level of the performance of certain youth discotheques. They, like all other measures, have to serve the goals of the ideological and moral education of the youth and of the organization of beneficial rest. And, of course, the Komsomol has to have the first word here.

We speak a great deal and well of our construction druzhiny, student and school ones, and we enumerate their successes and achievements. Of course, these successes are real. The young people from the senior grades do a considerable amount of useful work during the summer on the farms. Student construction workers take an active part in the construction of important and necessary economic objects. All of this is good and useful. But we would like to see educational and ideological political work in the druzhiny and among the pupils and students also well organized. Meanwhile, however, there are shortcomings here.

We know how great the role is today of young specialists in accelerating scientific and technological progress in the life of our entire society. It is they, the graduates of our vuzes and tekhnikums, who will have to say their word in the organization of production and management, establish profoundly moral relations, and bring people high culture. It is precisely for this reason that the Komsomol should give its most careful attention to the education of students, to their ideological and political training. The Central Committee of the Communist Party

of Estonia properly appreciates the great affairs with which the life of the vuz Komsomol organizations are full. But, at the same time, it would be incorrect not to mention that in the work with students we have omissions. Many students do not participate in the circles of the scientific student society, and in certain vuzes their public political practice is not sufficiently well organized. Is this not a field of activity for the Komsomol organization of vuzes from the point of view of cultivating public activeness in students, of their political maturity?

The vuz and school Komsomol organizations are, in essence, the first stages of a person's political biography. It is here that young people, young men and young women, go through a school of social and civic maturity. This was especially emphasized at the last Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia which discussed the work of the CC of the republic's Komsomol in the communist education of the student youth in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We have to strengthen the close interconnection between labor, ideological, and moral education in the work with every category of the youth. This is the key to success, and the basis of the authority of every Komsomol organization. The more difficult the tasks with which the party charges the Komsomol, the more skillful and perfect must the work of the Komsomol aktiv be. Here a great deal depends upon how our Komsomol cadres and activists have been trained, and the extent to which they are capable of giving an example to their comrades and drawing them after themselves.

Even greater attention has to be devoted to the selection of cadres, and to expanding the Komsomol aktiv. It is very important to notice capable and talented young people in time, to promote them, support them, teach them to work with the youth, and help them to uncover their abilities.

We sometimes forget the truth that ready-made organizers do not come to Komsomol work. People who wish to work, who thirst for knowledge, but who do not have organizational experience. And the Komsomol committee, if it is really a good committee, gives them what they want.

Young people are characterized by a desire to respond to every useful initiative, and to every new matter. However, it frequently happens that taking up something with ardor, adopting new commitments, Komsomol members, without bringing one job to a conclusion, take up another, and then a third. And there are no final results. This sometimes happens on account of poor organizational work, an inability to correctly place one's forces. We have to increase both the efficiency and the practicality of Komsomol organizations, their organizational and educational role. Less general phrases and declarations, and more concrete work; the ability to bring a job which has been begun to a conclusion--this has to be the guide in one's daily work.

In all of its useful initiatives the Komsomol can count upon the most active support and help of the republic's party organization. The strength of our Komsomol, and a guarantee of the high efficiency of its organizations is in our party leadership.

The communist party is constantly replenishing its ranks with Komsomol members. Today every second communist in the republic was a Komsomol member in the past. During the last five years alone, more than 12 thousand people entered the party through the Komsomol.

Thousands of communists today could repeat the words of our well-known poet and writer Yukhan Smuul who said this about the Komsomol membership card: "It has become a particle of me forever."

The glorious history of our Komsomol is a part of the biography of our republic, and today's Komsomol members, young men and young women, will continue it, and write bright new pages into the chronicle of the remarkable affairs of our republic Komsomol.

We are firmly convinced that the republic's Komsomol will continue to be an active helper and reserve of the party and, under the leadership of party organizations, will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress. I wish you great success on this path, comrades!

Then Comrade K. G. Vayno made public the greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia to the 19th Congress of the Leninist Communist Youth League of Estonia.

(Comrade K. G. Vayno's speech was attentively listened to by the assemblage and repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause).

2959

CSO: 1800/437

CONFERENCE ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES CONVENES IN TBILISI

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Information Item: "The Rayon Management Echelon: Ways to Improve It"]

[Text] Until recently, in the sphere of farming alone, the rayon management echelon contained the representatives of a minimum of four ministries and departments. This led to parallelism, the disuniting of efforts and resources, and to other negative phenomena which hindered an increase in the intensification of agricultural production. How is today's agriculture to be managed in the rayon, and which organizational structure best corresponds to the demands which are being made today upon this branch of the economy? These and other problems of improving the system of the management of agriculture and the other branches of the agroindustrial complex are at the center of the attention of a coordination conference which is taking place in Tbilisi.

Its participants--leading scientists from the country's large scientific research institutes who are working on the problems of the economics and organization of agriculture and agricultural specialists--are developing a draft of a general plan for the management of agriculture in the system of the agroindustrial complex. In the reports and addresses which have already been heard, it has been noted that contemporary agricultural production is a highly complex mechanism, and it cannot be looked upon in isolation from any other processes of an economic and social character in the village. Meanwhile, in the overall managerial chain the rayon link of management in which the basic production task is in fact accomplished has proven to be weakened and uncoupled.

To overcome this uncoupling is a very important task which has been put forward by the party and government.

A careful examination was made of an experiment which was conducted in Abashskiy Rayon of our republic where for the first time in the country a rayon agricultural production association was created. At first, it consisted only of three subdivisions: the rayon agricultural administration of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the rayon "Gruzgoskomsel'khoshtekhnika" association,

and the rayon administration of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. And in the very first year the association succeeded in directing the work of the three basic partners toward the accomplishment of the chief task--a maximum increase in the production of agricultural output.

Whereas during the first years of the experiment the association's results were evaluated only by the level of agricultural output production, during the subsequent years there was an evaluation also on the basis of the solution of problems of a social order, construction, and the introduction of scientific achievements into production.

The experience of Abashskiy Rayon has become widespread. At the present time production associations have been created in all of the rayons of the republic. They contain not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the rayon subdivisions of sel'khoztekhnika and of land reclamation and water resources, but also processing industry enterprises, construction and trade organizations, and so forth.

The experience which has been gained in Georgia and in the other union republics in improving the management of the agroindustrial complex, the conference participants emphasized, should be absorbed by the general plan of agricultural management in the system of the agroindustrial complex.

A further improvement of the management of agriculture and of the other branches of the agroindustrial complex, it was emphasized at the conference, will promote the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, and, above all, the accomplishment of the food program.

During the first day of the conference's work, addresses were delivered at it by the Director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture Professor P. Zhgenti, the Deputy Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Mashenkov, the Chief of the Main Administration for Inter-farm Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Candidate in Economic Sciences V. Prosin, the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Coordination Council of the Agroindustrial Complex of the GSSR and Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers O. Vardzelashvili, the Department Director at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture Professor I. Ushachev, and others.

The work of the conference was participated in by the Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. Patiashvili, the First Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers N. Chitanava, and the responsible worker of the CC CPSU N. Grishakov.

The conference is continuing its work.

2959

CSO: 1800/472

MOSCOW TELEVISION STUDIES VOCATIONAL ORIENTATION

[Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0658 GMT on 13 May carries the scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of Millions" program which is devoted to problems of vocational orientation.

Establishing, through a number of interviews, the fact that many workers are dissatisfied with their jobs or are already working in a job other than the one for which they were trained, the program looks at factors which determine vocational orientation. An example of how attitudes to a given job differ is shown in interviews with a little girl and a woman working in that job.

Addressing the TV audience, V.A. Polyakov, deputy director of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Education and Vocational Orientation of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, notes that the problem of vocational orientation is "primarily linked with the formation of labor requirements and habits in a person and the inculcation of industriousness." He notes that the wrong choice of a vocation may be the result of a lack of understanding of what various jobs entail. He suggests that application of the Marxist-Leninist principle of combining studies with productive labor offers a solution and says that "the creation of material values" by schoolchildren "is of great educative significance, has a certain economic significance and, most of all, gives the pupils an opportunity to try their ability at one vocation or another."

The film goes on to show the work of the Chervonoarmeyskiy rayon interschool training and production combine for labor education and vocational orientation of pupils in Lvov, which gives pupils a hands-on look at various vocations.

The negative role of parents in career selection of pupils is noted and a special laboratory of professional consultation in Leningrad is shown where pupils and parents receive career guidance. V.V. Pavlov, chief of a sector of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, discusses material incentive in various jobs and notes that measures are being undertaken to correct various distortions which have appeared in the wages structure and to make wages more responsive to educational levels and efficiency of work. He says the measures will make the system more flexible and these factors must be taken into consideration in work aimed at vocational orientation.

The film takes a look at the Rostov Vocational Orientation Center, where aptitude as well as choice of vocation are discussed.

The needs of society and the country in general are viewed and pupils of a class which became a housing construction brigade are introduced.

Joining the program, Prof I.V. Bestuzhev-Lada, doctor of historic science, notes that there is one essential shortcoming in all the work being done on this problem, namely that the research is uncoordinated, not united around a specific problem and is being carried out by dozens of diverse institutions and organizations. He suggests that the next 5-year plan envisage a complex approach to this problem and that people be made aware of "what the situation is like now, where people are engaged and in what positions and how many people will be needed in the coming years and in the more distant future." He says that a system of practical production work is needed and adds that good experience in the vocational orientation sphere has been accumulated in Leningrad, Lvov and Rostov [but] they need to be united into a system and their results popularized.

Bestuzhev-Lada criticizes the practice of practical familiarization with jobs through excursions to enterprises and goes on to note poor labor organization. Two people often do the job of one because only the manager is responsible to higher authority, so workers labor in accordance with their ability and interests.

He notes that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, state planning discipline and one-man management must be adhered to; "however, as soon as the plan is ready, the collective must decide how to fulfill it, since it has the capacity to understand how to do it. The manager of the collective has his own function. He must organize the fulfillment of the plan and be accountable for it, for his work, before higher authority and, of course, before his collective." He notes that experience has shown that this leads to sharp changes in labor conditions. "After all," he asks, "how many workers do we have, the so-called time-workers, who are being paid wages for serving time?" He concludes by calling for improvements in labor organization and incentives.

CSO: 1800/579

BRIEFS

'TRUD' CONFORMS TO NEWSPRINT CONSTRAINTS--Occasionally we see a notice in TRUD saying that the next issue of the paper will appear not tomorrow, but the day after. Why is that? (A. Kankrov, Zheleznodorozhnyy, Moskovskaya Oblast). The question why TRUD occasionally fails to appear on other days of the week apart from Monday intrigues many readers. There are 300 issues of TRUD per annum. The publishing house is allotted the paper for that number of issues. In cases where it is necessary to cover very important events at home or abroad and the paper exceeds its schedule or appears in an enlarged form (6-8 pages instead of 4) we have to miss days to avoid exceeding the planned paper consumption volume. [Text] [Unattributed reply to reader's letter: "The Missing Issue"; first graf is reader's letter] [PM111319 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4]

CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCE COURSE--The second batch of students has graduated from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Correspondence Department. Among the graduates are party kraykom and obkom secretaries, executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and central ideological institutions, ministers, oblispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen and other responsible party, Soviet and komsomol workers. For 3 years the students have been studying part-time topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and ideological activity. Particular attention was devoted to studying the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee plenum materials and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches and other documents of the CPSU and the Soviet state. V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a concluding address to the graduates. [Text] [PM051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 2]

CHELYABINSKIY OBKOM PERFORMANCE, TASKS--Chelyabinsk, 3 May--The discussion at a Chelyabinskiy obkom plenum of the question of the obkom bureau's organizational and political work was substantive and in many ways instructive. The report by obkom First Secretary M. Voropayev and the speeches by the plenum participants analyzed in depth the bureau's activity since the 26th CPSU Congress and the oblast party conference. A range of problems associated with implementing the targeted comprehensive programs for the national economic development of the south urals was examined. In addition,

to noting the successes achieved, the plenum drew attention to serious shortcomings in the use of fixed production capital and the existing potential for technical progress and social development. The plenum directed the oblast's party organizations to further improve the leadership of all production sectors, to achieve the highest efficiency in economic work and to improve the working people's ideological and political education.

[Text] [PM070851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 2]

NATIONALITIES POLICY DISCUSSED--A Lenin jubilee scientific session was held at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy 20 April. Scientists discussed theoretical questions of the party's nationalities policy in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation." The reports and speeches emphasized the great vital strength of Lenin's teaching on the nationalities question and its creative development and consistent implementation in the CPSU's activity. [Text] [PM300841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 morning edition p 3]

LAST RESPECTS TO ZARODOV--Moscow has paid its last respects to Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. The hall where the casket containing the body of the deceased was installed was decked in mourning. The awards conferred on K.I. Zarodov for his services to the motherland were displayed on scarlet velvet. The honor guard included M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.F. Alekseyev, K.M. Bogolyubov, V.V. Zagladin, L.M. Zamyatin and N.A. Petrovichev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee executives; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of the public. A funeral meeting was held at Novodivichye Cemetery, where K.I. Zarodov was buried. [Text] [PM281211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 6]

CSO: 1800/550

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